

INSIDE: MULRONEY'S NEW TRADE ULTIMATUM

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DECEMBER 7, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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ANNE OF GREEN GABLES GROWS UP

—
Megan Follows Plays
Anne In A New
TV Fable

—
Canada's Rising
'Brat Pack'





"Shall we call it a night?"

BEST IN THE HOUSE
Canadian Club



Divisions in the house

Although the atmosphere at last week's First Ministers' meeting was civil, it was clear that deep divisions remain on Ottawa's free trade pact with the United States. — **Page 10**



A mesmerizing performance

The sexy style of Eurythmics singer Annie Lennox still works its magic on her longtime musical partner and sometime lover Dave Stewart. — **Page 42**

COVER

Anne of Green Gables grows up

Lucy Maud Montgomery created Canada's most enduring heroine when she wrote *Anne of Green Gables* 70 years ago. The book's red-haired orphan continues to attract a global cult following—and to strengthen Prince Edward Island's economy. And now, a new TV movie based on Anne and starring Megan Follows is about to air on the CBC. — **Page 48**

COVER PHOTO BY MICHAEL GOODMAN FOR MACLEAN'S



The spectre of famine

A deadly combination of drought, government mismanagement and civil war is threatening a repeat of the devastating Ethiopian famine of 1984 in 1985. — **Page 15**



Bringing the Games to the world

With fears of clouds blowing over Calgary, city producer Ralph Nohlsch gets his team ready to share the xv Olympic Winter world. — **Page 54**

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Guilt by association

In "Class usage" (Cover, Oct. 26), you state that Richard Hatfield was the subject of frequent gossip and innuendo about his sexual preferences. Apparently, you decided to perpetuate this practice by reviling the rumor that the former premier purchased books at our store. As it is, we have no record of the alleged transaction and refused to comment when Moskon's called us earlier this month. All parties would have been better served had you stuck to the facts. Disparaging by association to mar someone's reputation is not worthy of Canada's newspapers. —SUZANNE DOWNS, LAMARCHE BOYLE, L'Espresso Bookstore, Montreal

Priming emotional rhetoric

In reading "Temperatures rising" about the free trade issue (Canada, Nov. 5), I was struck with an interesting idea for your staff to pursue in some future issue. The article's lead sentence said, "When it comes to the free trade debate, emotion—not logic—often dominates." Even with everyone's attempts to act otherwise, that certainly seems true. What if you were to take major speeches by each party leader and other major proponents and opponents of the issue and edit them meticulously, striking out everything that is emotional rhetoric, leaving behind only pure statements of fact and logic? The speech writers would hate you, the politicians would cry foul, but the reading public would appreciate the service. If this appears to be a good idea, maybe the next step is to write an



Hatfield: gossip and innuendo

artificial-intelligence kind of computer program that would do this editing automatically. Then, run the Microsoft transcripts through it regularly to produce a weekly abridged version. I bet the reading document would be less than two pages each week. —GLEN C. MOORE, Toronto

A prudent move in dentistry

"Dentistry and arms" (Medicine, Nov. 30) seems to suggest that the dental profession is not doing everything it could for AIDS patients and, in fact, is violating their human rights. While those in the dental profession will probably have a higher-than-average awareness of AIDS in the future, they will not stand for this risk to be passed on to their patients. Rather than a violation of human rights, the practice of requiring those stricken with AIDS to seek dental care from the facilities of clinics properly certified to serve their special needs seems to be a prudent act by the dental profession. —JANICE WILSON, Certified Dental Hygienist, Toronto

A continuing nightmare

The race for a Republican replacement went up "The invisible frontier," World (Oct. 30), and leading candidate Vice-President George Bush provides some intriguing credentials, such as having been director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In view of the list of current Democratic hopefuls, Bush is given a good chance to become Ronald Reagan. Should this occur, the dream of peace, honesty, dignity and a fuller life for the people of Central America could once more turn into a nightmare. —BRIAN LEBRON, Barrie, Ont.

PASSAGES

DIED: Internationally acclaimed cook, author and TV personality Johane Benoit, 85, in hospital, a few hours after suffering a heart attack in her farmhouse near Sicton in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Popularly known as "Madame Benoit," she had published 50 cookbooks, including the *Acropolis* of Canadian Cuisine in 1964, and had just completed a 20th. Her TV shows, in French and heavily accented English, featured her idiosyncratic, down-home instructions and cautioned her to generations of fans. Most recently she had been appearing in commercials for Panasonic microwave ovens. Ironically, the CTV network's flagship station, CTV in Toronto, aired one of them only a few moments after her death. Lloyd Robertson announced her death on the late-night national news on Nov. 28. Benoit, who was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1974, first learned to cook at the St-Joseph convent in Montreal and later studied food chemistry at the renowned kitchen in Paris. Proud of being up-to-date, she moved from wood stoves through gas and electric to microwave ovens. Benoit recalled in 1985 "I can remember when my mother asked the kitchen floor as we wouldn't all be possessed from the new gas oven. You have to move with the times."

DIED: Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, 66, the first black ever to govern America's third-largest city, in hospital, after suffering a heart attack at his city hall desk. Washington, a former Democratic member of Congress from Chicago's South Side, was elected to a second term as mayor last April. In that position, he had a tempestuous career as a reformer skilled in corralling racism and opening government to blacks, Hispanics and other minority groups in a city that had been ruled by a white power structure for decades. Earlier this year Washington endorsed Sen. Jesse Jackson for his party's presidential nomination. After Washington died, Vice-Major David Orr, who is white, took over as interim mayor until the city council names a replacement, who would serve until an election is held.

DIED: British statesman Lord Duncan Sandys, 79, one of the last survivors of Winston Churchill's Second World War coalition cabinet and the man who later supervised the dismantling of the British Empire in his own hands. Born from a family of landed gentry, Duncan Rennie Sandys (rechristened "Sandys") was first elected to Parliament in 1936. In the 1960s he presided over Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's so-called "winds of change" policy and guided 15 colonies to independence.



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Pervverting Keynesian theory

Barbara Amiel attributes the U.S. budget deficit to the excesses of Keynesian economic theory ("Money and the moral vacuum," *Column*, Nov. 5). However, the huge U.S. deficit and debt are a testament not to Keynesian economic doctrine but to the myopic tendencies of politicians and the public. In Keynesian theory, government would run a deficit in a recession to counter the effects of the downturn. Once the economy had improved, the government would run a budget surplus. Over the course of the business cycle, there would be a balanced budget. The massive deficits in Canada and the United States are a perversion of Keynesian theory. Governments, obsessed with the consumer in which Keynesian policy mitigated the effects of the post-war recession, sustained the spending spree during boom periods, but with debt (rather than tax) financing. The public did not mind, because it received the benefits of government expenditures without having to pay for them via tax increases.

—LLOYD D. WAPLES
Hamilton

Barbara Amiel is my cousin, and until today I have been embarrassed at being related to someone with such right-wing views. Now everything has changed. In "Money and the moral vacuum," she shows that she has been on the road to some Damascus or another and now finds the ways of the rich, arrogant and morally bankrupt. I, for one, would like to applaud her wonderful change of heart. I am delighted that she is repelled by the idea of clothes that cost \$5,000 and houses that cost \$10 million, and that she now wishes the "perishing parents of wealth" I welcome her—at last—to join the folds of those who see rewards beyond the trappings of avarice. I am sure that she will now be picking her clothes at Sears (I got mine from Canadian Tire) and demonstrating other tangible evidence of her rejection of the ways of gross materialism. —ROBERT BUCKMAN
Toronto

Free royal gossip

I was appalled at your cover story featuring the growing rift in the marriage of Charles and Diana, the Prince and Princess of Wales ("A royal scandal," Nov. 9). It was just cheap sensationalism. Surely issues such as free trade, not free gossip, warrant a place on the cover of Canada's leading newspaper.

—CLAUDIA CONLON
London, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean's Building, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



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FOLLOW-UP

Writers for dinner

The confetti of Paragraphs, Moner's popular basement book-store-café, were jammed by guests and authors ready to move on to the exclusive University Club for a Writers' Development Trust Great Literary Dinner Party. In rushed Ross Levenberg—just two days before the former Quebec premier died of a heart attack—16 sign copies of his 1986

surprising dinner-table reminiscences. In Vancouver, poet Susan Magsamen and her author husband, former book robber Stephen Reid, joined prominent members of the Vancouver establishment. In Ottawa, diplomatic savant Charles Friesen and controversial political writer Clara Hey dined with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and others. And in Toronto, wartime



Authors Marie Shum (left), Ben Wicks, Kenneth Nash and Joy Fielding 'washing'

autobiography, Moner. Then former prime minister Pierre Trudeau swept into the room. Conversations ebbed and ebbed as the writers' rituals joked and talked. And the scene was part of a new Canadian annual ritual that by the end of this year will have raised an estimated \$450,000 for Canadian writers. "Look, we're watching history," poet Leonard Cohen murmured to those standing nearby during the Oct. 30 event. "And look what brought them together—literature."

This fall alone, more than 60 Great Literary Dinner Parties, at \$300 a plate, were held to raise money for the Toronto-based trust. Co-founded in 1978 by authors Pierre Berlan, Margaret Atwood, Georges Gibson and Margaret Laurence, the trust donates to a fund for needy writers and to a Canadian journal of native writing, among other projects. Both companies and private citizens host the dinners. Said Berlan: "Moving authors is not something business people get to do every day."

The dinners were initiated as a fund-raising campaign by the trust in 1986. This year's feasts produced some

Trudeau adviser Jim Coates hosted a dinner for five women authors, including Barbara Frum and CTV news anchor Isabel Hants.

The trust has a goal of building a \$2-million endowment fund by 1991. But the dinners have their critics, some of whom object to the fact that most guest authors—such as Berlan and Trudeau—are better known for their other accomplishments. But almost everyone associated with the dinners has agreed that they have been a success. "We had two absolutely smashing dinners—and brought in over \$7,000," said Adam Zimmerman, chairman of Neranda Forest Inc., of the Toronto events that he staged with his wife, Janet, at their Toronto home and at the city's venerable York Club. "My guests thought it was the best charitable group they had ever been involved in." That not for giving will clearly be tapped even more eagerly in the years ahead.

—JULIA BENNETT with correspondents' reports

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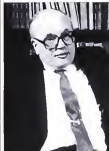
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CLOSE-UP: JOHN DINGELL

Taking aim at Canada

The carefully worded letters are among the most heated documents in Washington. Most recipients of "Dingellgrams"—which sometimes threaten to appear before Democratic Representative John Dingell's powerful Committee on Energy and Commerce or its Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee—are aware of the six-foot, three-inch congressman's reputation for toughness. As chairman of the committee, Dingell wields enormous influence, which is

cause and main Dingell's subcommittee investigation of former White House aide Michael Dwyer—who lobbied for acid rain controls on behalf of the Canadian government—is at the center of the former Reagan administration's current perjury trial. Now Dingell, 65, has turned his attention to the tentative Canada-U.S. free trade agreement—and Canada may again find itself on the Michigan Democrat's wrong side. That alone makes Dingell the congressman Canadians should watch most closely.



Dingell blocking attempts to curb acid rain

suggested by one of the largest committee staffs on Capitol Hill and the congressman's often-scolding manner. Indeed, one of his staff members recalls Dingell launching into an argument immediately after hearing an opposing congressman propose revised legislation. "I'm still reading this," objected the other congressman. Replied Dingell: "I'm sorry I thought your lips had stopped moving."

For 32 years Dingell has represented the heavily industrialized district of Michigan that is the home of the U.S. auto industry. And the auto industry—whose office is adorned with trophies—has often set his sights on Canada. One environmentalist dubbed him "Tailpipe Johnny" for his repeated efforts to block legislation intended to curb the industrial emissions that

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For his part, Dingell says that the causes of acid rain are unambiguously Canadian. That position is identical to the stated view of the Republican administration of Ronald Reagan. Said Dingell: "Not only our Canadian friends but a number of other people are in an absolutely desperate rush to pronounce the achievement of a problem whose cause and cure and cost they cannot state." For Canada, that

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If you are facing baldness

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It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

What is the most common type of baldness?

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness" — the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

How has baldness been treated?

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of lotions and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplantation have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

How can your doctor treat baldness?

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

Why you should talk to your doctor.

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide what's best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

A question of innocence

His arrest tested Canada's fragile relations with Iran. Last December, Iranian officials detained Canadian engineer Philip Kings for two months in Tehran's notorious Evin prison. Kings was arrested on suspicion of spying for the United States, interrogated about pictures he had taken in an

area that the Iranians claimed was off limits to photographers and told that he would be shipped if he refused to confess. The 30-year-old native of St. Catharines, Ont., denied the accusations—and spent a dismal Christmas in his run-down three-room cell. After his family pressed Iranian Affairs Minister

Joe Clark to intervene on his behalf, and Kings's employees lobbied the Iranian government, the Iranians released Kings, and he returned to Canada on Feb. 8. But Iranian officials said that his release was simply a goodwill gesture toward Canada, and Kings has been unable to have the allegations withdrawn. He added, "It became clear that they will not give me a definite clearance."

Kings's ordeal began on Oct. 4, 1988, when, as the manager of Iranian operations for Schlumberger Ltd., a New York-based multinational oil service company, he took photographs of oil installations that the Iranians had bombed. Kings then flew to Canada for a holiday, and shortly after his return to Iran on Dec. 2 he was arrested. After 67 days in prison, Kings returned to Canada, took a leave of absence from Schlumberger—he is still on leave—and began trying to clear his name. Initially, he recalled, he was encouraged. "If the Iranian government thought I was guilty, I would still be in Tehran facing a trial," Kings said. But in spite of his many phone calls to the Iranian Embassy, officials have not declared Kings's innocence—although he appears free to return to Iran. Said embassy spokesman G.H. Jafari: "We do not know his exact situation but we were told he can go work in Iran."

For his part, Kings acknowledges that by photographing the oil installations he placed himself at risk. But, he said, "I was performing my job. For them to arrest me was irresponsible." Kings added that because of the media attention given to his case he was not surprised that some Canadians whom he met said that they believed that the Iranian allegations were true. But Kings, who worked abroad for Schlumberger in such countries as Venezuela and Brazil for seven years before his arrest, said that as a result of his incarceration, "I have a greater appreciation for Canada now, the lifestyle is more appealing."

Having spent much of the past year visiting family and friends, Kings, who is single, now says that he is considering leaving his engineering career and returning to university to study business management. Since his return to Canada, he has spent time managing his lucrative stock market investments—a result of the salary bonuses he earned by working in countries such as Iran. Indeed, he told Maclean's that he sold almost all of his stockholdings before last month's market collapse. And although he vowed to continue his attempts to clear his name, he acknowledges that his anger has cooled. Meanwhile, Kings has one piece of light-hearted advice for businessmen travelling to Iran. Said the engineer: "Leave your car at home."

—SHIRAZ AKHSEAD in Toronto



F-16: Two-thirds of Spaniards want an end to the American military presence

DATeline: MADRID

Saying no to Washington

On the sun-soaked streets of Torrejón de Ardoz, a working-class town 20 km east of Madrid, residents wandered through the shops and cafes on a dull morning. But the screams of jet engines suddenly disrupted peaceful activities as a squadron of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers flew low over the area. For many of the town's 100,000 inhabitants, it was a warning—and a reminder of the presence of U.S. forces in Spain. Indeed, the airbase near Torrejón, home to the 72 F-16s of the 601st Tactical Fighter Wing of the U.S. Air Force, is one of four military installations in Spain housing U.S. forces that fall under North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments. And in Torrejón, many people support socialist Prime Minister Felipe González's demand that the United States drastically reduce its military presence in Spain. "It is not just a case of Yankee go home," said José Pina, Torrejón's socialist mayor, after the jets had passed and silence had returned. "But it is obviously better for the Americans to be outside Spain."

Throughout the country, opposition to U.S. forces has increased since the death of Gen. Francisco Franco in 1975 signalled the end of dictatorship in Spain. Indeed, when González convinced Spaniards to vote to remain in NATO in a nationwide referendum in March, 1986, he pledged that he would seek a reduction in U.S. forces in the country. As a result, Spain announced on Nov. 10 that it would not renew its defence agreement with the United

States, first signed by Franco 34 years ago and due to expire next May. As part of that decision, González is insisting that the 101st be withdrawn, along with a squadron of KC-135 tanker planes based near Zaragoza in the north.

Some U.S. officials have expressed public optimism about negotiating a satisfactory new arrangement, but many appear pessimistic. In fact, that U.S. forces will have to be withdrawn. And that, experts say, may affect not only Spanish-American relations but also the future of NATO.

But in Torrejón, local concerns dominate the debate over the U.S. military presence. Pina, for one, told Maclean's that voters in his town took González at his word during the referendum. "They voted to stay in NATO to get rid of the F-16s," he said. "People here do not like the noise and the risk that one of the planes might have an accident. They do not like the idea that having the base next door will make the town a target if there is a war."

Indeed, evidence may exist that they share a 30-per-cent failure rate among local schoolchildren partially on the fact that their concentration is interrupted by the constant takeoffs and landings at the base. As a result, on Oct. 23 the town council voted overwhelmingly for a motion that declared "What the people of Torrejón want is for the Americans to go. We support the government's efforts to achieve a reduction in foreign troops."

Indeed, the majority of Spaniards

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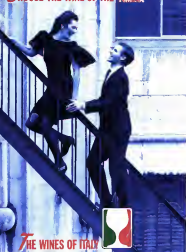
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clearly share the Torrijos town council's point of view. According to various polls taken since the referendum, about two-thirds of the respondents wanted the American military presence in Spain to end. And some Spanish politicians are even more hard-line on the issue than González—who would allow an airstrike at Morón de la Frontera in southern Spain and a naval base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar, to remain. The centrist party's Adolfo Suárez, for one, González's major political rival and prime minister between 1976 and 1981, has publicly declared that he wants the Americans to leave altogether.

In spite of Spanish public opinion, U.S. negotiators have resisted the call for removal of the F-16s. During a series of negotiations that began in January, 1986, officials including Vice-President George Bush and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, who retired on Nov. 17, have publicly and unsuccessfully argued that the F-16s were vital to the defense of Spain's southern flank. But their arguments failed to persuade



González insisting on a partial withdrawal of American forces

González, and on Nov. 10 Spain's foreign ministry formally served notice to the U.S. Embassy in Madrid that the defense agreement would not be prolonged.

U.S. ambassador Raymond Bartholomew, who led the American team at the talks, said that the Spanish negotiators had demonstrated a "desire for a closer relationship in the defense field." But in private, U.S. offi-

cials appeared to be resigned to the fact that the withdrawal of some U.S. forces was imminent, and they said that the Spanish demands might have an adverse effect on future relations between the two countries. Said one U.S. military official: "The Spaniards are going to learn that while presidents come and go, Congress has a very long memory."

At the same time, some experts say that the Spanish decision, which González called an "exercise in sovereignty," may create NATO's worst internal crisis since President Charles de Gaulle ordered U.S. forces out of France in 1966. For one thing, the withdrawal

may encourage the Greek government of socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to renew the call for the closing of four U.S. bases in that country. Portugal, another NATO ally, has also indicated that it wants to alter its NATO commitments, or at least have the United States pay more for the use of the Azores airbase in the Azores islands.

For their part, some Spaniards claim that the United States has failed to understand that democratization has drastically altered their country since Franco's death. Indeed, they charge that the U.S. officials have behaved as if they have a right to station forces in Spain—showing little regard for the new political importance of Spanish public opinion. "We want a new relationship that recognizes that things have changed," said one Spanish official involved in the negotiations. "What Spain is now a democracy that belongs to NATO and the European Community."

Others also say that the United States has not appreciated the political risks taken by González, who, in the face of widespread anti-American opinion, has insisted on only a partial withdrawal of U.S. forces. Said another Spanish foreign ministry spokesman: "The Americans just pretend nothing had happened and went on trying to bully us into letting them stay." Such attitudes may only serve to further inflame anti-U.S. sentiments throughout Spain. And in places such as Torrijos, the battle lines are already clearly drawn. Declared Pino: "We do not want the foreign occupation of our town to continue."

—PAUL BLUMEN in Madrid

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COLUMN

Attacking the left's sacred cows

By Barbara Amiel

On Nov. 2 of this year *Le Journal de la Writing and Publishing Section of the Canada Council* sent a letter to David Warren. The letter was in response to Warren's request for a \$30,000 grant for his Toronto-based literary magazine, *The Idler*. Warren did not receive words. "It is with regret that I must inform you that the Council did not approve a grant for *The Idler*," he wrote. "The jury members were not impressed and felt that both the editing and writing were very average."

Other publications better meet the literary and artistic standards set for the program."

The following day, Nov. 3, Soledad Korman, identified as "Chair" of the Ontario Arts Council, sent out her rejection slip to Warren. "Unfortunately your magazine did not receive sufficient recommendation for a grant from our adjudicators and on this basis Council has denied the application. Should you want to make further inquiries about the jury's comments, she wrote, "please contact Margaret McClelland, our Liaison Officer."

Korman's ineptness notwithstanding, business on this matter might be more fruitfully addressed to those literate, intelligent Canadians who might put more easily with hard-earned tax dollars if they could be assured that some small business would end up helping so extraordinary an accomplishment as the right-of-centre *Idler*. What on earth is going on?

All in all, the first week of November was a curious time for David Warren and his managing editor, Gerald Owen. The same week that Canada's two major arts institutions batted them off, they received requests from the University of Ottawa for reprint rights to half a dozen articles in *The Idler*. The articles, explained the university, were to be used as examples of fine prose in the new textbook of collected essays and journalism being published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Canada. Meanwhile, the most recent edition of *The Idler*—issue No. 14—was studied jealously about the Toronto offices.

The cover article on American fundamentalists by David Pratt, associate editor of *Saturday Night*, had attracted a good deal of attention. The rest of the magazine was a peculiar balance of wit, witless, wit, the popular and the arcane that has made *The Idler* by far and away the best literary magazine

this country has ever had. (The nearest it was probably *The Zimmerman Review* in its heyday, which was co-edited by Gerald Owen's father, Don Owen.) In *The Idler's* "Quoties" column, the parcel of prose was doctored together with the organs of the remarkable *Idler* were by wordiness in Canada's language restaurants. In a long review piece, film critic Bart Turteltaub discussed David Lynch's *Blue Velvet* in the context of American surrealism. Among other things, the review of *Julius Kneass's A History of the British Pig*.

This issue, in fact, lived up to the universal acclaim that *The Idler* has received. "The witless, best-edited magazine to appear in years," wrote the *Toronto Globe and Mail* *Star* in Canada. "It assumes that Canadians can read foreign and domestic writers for wit and learning without reaching for their Canadian-content regulations." Similar praise came from such disparate sources as *The Washington Post* ("The *Idler* was talk from Toronto") and *The Toronto Star* and *William Baker's National Review*.

Why did the Canada Council and Ontario Arts Council refuse grants to the right-of-centre *Idler*?

One source at *The Washington Post* ("The *Idler* was talk from Toronto") and *The Toronto Star* and *William Baker's National Review*.

In light of this consensus, one is curious as to what persuaded the Canada Council might consider as being better able to meet its "literary and artistic standards." It seems that there is not a single piece of experimental nonsense that has failed to get money out of the Canada Council purse. The list of such publications at their left-leaning edge is endless. Art magazines such as *V* and *Parade*, *borderline*, a left-wing intellectual magazine published by York University and *Phon*, a left-wing Toronto-based magazine devoted to cultural issues, are respectable prizes to flaunt before issues seriously.

One of them—*Phon* magazine, which received \$30,000 in 1986 from the Canada Council—recently stated the need to re-examine "intergenerational sex" and "the contradictions and tensions between the 'sexual revolution' and the 'sexual ethic'." The Canada Council happily supports the publication, for example, of a piece by ex-Canada Council

officer Don Sherman in *Parade* magazine in which he uses the *Idler* board press to describe North American men. The *Idler* columnist's response was methodical, step by step, to clarify the distinction of their cultural mission by introducing an array of long-dead apparently desperate for post-mortem recognition. These shabby necessities drive forward like sailing insects into the semi-conscious fog of a youth culture dream and respond on a religiously determined barrage of disposable, instantaneous electronic culture. *Parade* received \$97,500 from the Canada Council in 1986.

In contrast from these periodicals, one should not assume that the Canada Council has not supported good writing—it has. Nor should one assume that *The Idler* is a similar publication on the right which should be supported only in the name of a balance of money. It is not. What *The Idler* does, however, is attack and analyze, with wit and intelligence, all of the sacred cows of the left.

The business of *The Idler* are, well, precarious. It has been temperately received by the new owner, Lachlan Canadian furniture manufacturer Murray Drabart, a self-described man of moderate wealth who simply loves literature and is estimated to have put \$250,000 into the magazine. Meanwhile, Drabart and Warren have opened *The Idler* pub on the ground floor of their midtown premises. It is making a small profit, but not enough to carry the magazine.

Why did the Canada Council and the Ontario Arts Council turn down *The Idler*? I think that there are only two possible reasons. First, this is a close political question in which the Canada Council and the Ontario Arts Council have served action that they will not support anything to the right of centre, and are merely sitting by their official stance. Second, they represent the leftish for their actions. Of the members of the arts councils in Canada are totally lacking in judgment and competence.

I would opt for a mixture of the two reasons. It seems to me that, by now, our Establishment cultural reformers have worked themselves into such a frenzied left-wing muddle that they are unable to see merit in anything that does not conform to their own cultural assumptions. But perhaps we shouldn't worry about them. There is a new breed of young Canadian artists who, with humor, vision and real talent, are breaking down their walls. It will take more than misguided arts councils to stop them.





Peterson (left), Health Minister J. Eggar (center), Mulroney: three provinces reaffirmed their adamant opposition

CANADA

Division in the house

The clash of opinions was carefully restrained—and only correct. First, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told reporters at the close of last week's First Ministers' meeting in Toronto that Ottawa has the legal right to implement all aspects of its proposed free trade agreement with the United States, even in areas of provincial jurisdiction. "I would be relying on very solid legal advice," he insisted. Fifteen minutes later his boss, Ontario Premier David Peterson, firmly declared that Mulroney might have the right to sign treaties—but he could not impose them on areas controlled by the provinces. "The fight is a very long way from over on this free trade matter," he insisted. Then, as his fellow premiers and Mulroney headed home, Peterson struggled to summarize the spirit of the two-day debate: "The fact that we got through it without a lot of blood on the floor is wholesome in itself."

Indeed, Mulroney and the premiers congratulated themselves that Canadians were not treated to an extremely

spectacle. But their mutual applause did not conceal the fact that the common wish, leader made his opening statement, deep divisions remained on the merits of the free trade pact. Ontario, Prime Minister Mulroney and New Brunswick reaffirmed their adamant opposition to the proposed second stage, Mulroney



Mulroney: from opponents of the pro-free-trade camp

countered that "governing Canada by consensus" is impossible—and he added that his government intends to go ahead with the agreement.

While free trade was not even on the conference's formal agenda—which included overlooking by foreign countries in Canadian matters, regional develop-

ment, and government plans to increase spending on research and development in Canada—it overshadowed all other issues. Indeed, Mulroney had been expected to outline a proposed national day order project to the premiers; in the end, the subject was not even raised. Only the mention of Senate reform caused a brief flurry of excitement. One provincial official complained that the trade agreement had clouded the vision of all involved. "It's almost like a curtain," he said.

For Mulroney, who last week cited free trade with the United States as one of the things he would like to be remembered for, the meeting had both sweet and sour moments. Mulroney and the premiers had met nine times previously to discuss free trade, but last week's meeting was their first public session on that subject.

With national television cameras trained on him, Mulroney stressed as Ontario's David Peterson urged his fellow premiers to reject the deal, calling it "a desperate attempt to buy some short-term goodwill south of the border."

But there was success for the Prime Minister as well, as Newfoundland Pre-

mier Brian Peckford came out in favor of the proposed trade agreement. Peckford, who until now had been seen as non-committal, rejected suggestions that Mulroney had bought his support by promising to help Newfoundland in its fight for a better price for the hydro-electric power it sells to Quebec from Churchill Falls in Labrador. At Mulroney would say it that he was "grateful" to the notice of new equitable development" of Newfoundland's hydro power and that he would help Peckford "by the book."

Transport Minister John Crosbie, the federal government's senior official minister for Newfoundland, said that it was obvious that Peckford felt strongly about developing Labrador's hydro potential. And, added Crosbie, "I believe that the Prime Minister is willing to do what he can to assist them—and will." Federal officials privately told Mulroney's that Peckford left the conference with no guarantees—but with the understanding that officials from Newfoundland, Quebec and Ottawa would do what he can to assist them—and will.

But while Peckford gave Mulroney his support, Ontario's Peterson seemed to harden his opposition. A critic of the proposed deal since it was signed on Oct. 2, Peterson walked out of the two-day debate last week's meeting speed—so someone that he would not implement a key promise that would end discriminatory pricing of U.S. wine sold in Ontario. Considered a deal breaker by the Americans, the deal would require the province to phase out over seven years higher markups on foreign wines compared to domestic wines.

But Peterson maintained that Ontario's wine and grape industry needs a 10-year transition period to adjust. Asked about the timing of his announcement, Peterson said that he did not want to "mislead" anyone before the final text of the free trade agreement is made public. Still the premier: "Now they know where we stand." To emphasize the point, Peterson served Ontario wine at both the reception and dinner for the premiers on Wednesday night.

Still, the tone of exchanges between Mulroney and Peterson was surprisingly civil. Indeed, sides to Mulroney and before the meeting that his strategy was to remain unaffiliated—although they confessed to wondering if the Prime Minister could maintain a neutral stance. Mulroney's strategy was there strong undercurrents of tension between Mulroney and Peterson during the two-day session, and the surface atmosphere remained calm. And officials who attended private briefings with the first ministers said that, even behind closed doors, tense

exchanges were kept to a minimum. In fact, Peterson came closer to losing his temper, not with Mulroney but with Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine, who criticized Peterson in terms that were almost personal. Devine said that Ontario selfishly wanted to keep the property it had achieved through the Canada-U.S. trade pact to itself, while denying other provinces the

same barrel of oil against a barrel of Ontario wine that the Edmonton-based Peterson would have the Toronto Argonauts at last weekend's game. Devine edged sarcastically that both provinces taste about the same.

Peterson had harsh words of his own about his two fellow premiers. "I find it passing strange," he said, "that some of the

free trade with the United States are the biggest protectionists within their own borders." While Peterson did not identify them publicly, Mulroney's learned that in the premiers' private afternoon session, he singled out Peckford and Vander Zalm for looking up negotiations to dismantle barriers to interprovincial trade.



Opponents outside conference room: election

same benefits. How could Ontario oppose free trade, Devine asked, when 86 per cent of its exports go to the United States? He added, "I envy Ontario."

Donald Getty of Alberta and William Vander Zalm of British Columbia raised the same argument. Getty pointed out that unemployment in Alberta, where General Motors of Canada Ltd. has the largest auto plant—is so low that it was not recorded by Statistics Canada this fall. And Vander Zalm urged Peterson to reconsider his opposition to the free trade pact. But whereas Getty was good-natured in his comments—barring Peterson

their next conference on the economy—planned for Calgary in December, 1988—his progress made in dismantling internal trade barriers.

The strains among the leaders were also apparent on another note. Peterson, Prime Minister Mulroney's Joseph Ghis and Manitoba's Howard Pawley told reporters that Mulroney had said the Friday decision was made to go ahead with the province of the need to weaken the Senate's veto power. Pawley added that Mulroney had told him to expect a formal "communication" on the subject within weeks.

But the Prime Minister's aides

quickly denied that version of events. They said that while Mulroney did mention Senate reform, and cited a 1985 proposal by Crofton to allow the Senate's powers to veto legislation passed by the House of Commons, the discussions were purely informal. Indeed, Senator Lowell Murray, the minister responsible for federal-provincial relations and government leader in the Senate, said that Ottawa does not plan to hold a constitutional conference until the Meuch Lake session is ratified by Parliament and all the provincial legislatures.

Despite that skepticism, Mulroney said that he took comfort from the fact that more premiers supported this approach than on his main concern: the trade accord. But while the Prime Minister told reporters that he at least understood seven, two of them were included—New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna and Nova Scotia's John Buchanan—had not declared publicly where they stood. McKenna, whose Liberals swept all 10 legislative seats in the Oct. 1 provincial election, remained happily unknown at the conference. Because his officials were still negotiating the free trade agreement, he

said little on the record except that it concerned both "parts and potentials" and that he will make his opinion known when the analysis is complete. Buchanan, meanwhile, is expected to support Mulroney in the end. But for the time being, he withheld his approval, despite Mulroney's assurances that regional development programs would not be affected by the free trade deal. When Buchanan told the Prime Minister that a senior official had told him the opposite, Mulroney said, "You can quote me as a senior official from Ottawa."

Despite his sometimes prickly tone, Mulroney made it clear that he wanted—but did not need—the premiers' support to proceed with the trade accord. In a sharp exchange with Pearson, the sole New Democratic premier and a firm opponent of the deal, Mulroney said that he is obligated to provide national leadership "whether it is popular or not." His message that he would sign the agreement with or without acrimonious provincial support, indeed, in recent weeks Mulroney has indicated several times that he is confident enough of public support that he might even call an early election on the issue.

But there are major milestones to pass before free trade can become an election issue. Negotiators for the United States and Canada are scheduled to meet again in Ottawa this week to put the finishing touches on a final draft of the agreement—which will run to more than 1,000 pages, compared to the 35-page text signed by the two sides on Oct. 2. The draft is written in legal language that one Mulroney adviser said is so dense "it's a bit like reading your mortgage." Originally expected in late October, the text was delayed by legal disputes between the two sides. The negotiators have until Jan. 2—the date that under U.S. law President Ronald Reagan and Mulroney must sign the agreement—to iron out the legal wrinkles, but the premiers have asked for more time to look at the accord before that date. And Mulroney has undertaken to hold another meeting—this time on free trade—when the text is complete. Last week's session was a clear sign that it, too, is likely to be decisive.

—MARGARET DEBBAN with MARY JANE GILM and SEYMOUR ABERNETHY in TORONTO

An unaffected kid on the block

The agenda for the First Ministers' conference required the premiers to attend Ottawa's welcoming reception. So, when the public-spirited party in Toronto's Convention Centre ballroom began last week, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna arrived grumpy, happily concluding among assembled lawmakers and journalists that since federal premiers remained in their hotel rooms while aides co-ordinated a dramatic entrance. By the time they arrived, Canada's newest premier had already left. As an aside, explained, "Frank is very paranoid. It would never cross his mind that there's a game plan for when to come down to the party."

It was not the only instance when McKenna wined out in the First Ministers' crowd. Elected in a landslide victory on Oct. 18, the Liberal premier was the focus of intense interest last week because he had not yet taken a clear stand on either the Meuch Lake constitutional accord or the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement. Although McKenna maintained his neutrality on those issues, he impressed conference officials because he had read all the briefing documents and viewed a firm philosophical belief in strong national govern-



McKenna: object of intense curiosity

ment. Convinced one senior Ottawa official, "McKenna may be polite—but he won't be pushed around." McKenna told Maclean's: "It is important that people know your voice is strong. I believe it is a strong national will and strong national power."

That willingness to listen ensured that McKenna would become the object of intense curiosity—and not so subtle lobbying. At least three premiers, including Alberta's Donald Getty, held private meetings with the

newcomer. McKenna, in turn, quietly passed his fellow premiers' preferences to the Meuch Lake accord, including revision of the amending formula and increased protection for women and linguistic minorities. On free trade, McKenna indicated that it would probably boost his province's resource-based economy. But he told Maclean's that he wants to examine the deal agreement's dispute settlement mechanism and its protection for regional development programs. He also felt, he said, that free trade might devastate New Brunswick's vital food-processing industry. As McKenna added wistfully, "Free trade has really put me on the spot very quickly."

In the meantime, the premier wrestled with his new world of political power. Despite aides' protests, he carried his own suitcase. His public escort was horrified when he went for a 30-minute jog without informing him. And although he admitted that nationalists were "hilarious," he concluded they were worthwhile—informing the public and making vital policy reports. "I never watched those conferences as a spectator," said McKenna. "I always thought they were boring." It is a verdict that is not likely to apply to McKenna himself.

—MARY ANNEAN in Toronto

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Grounding Air Canada

Mark Rosenfeld was furious. On Nov. 26 the Air Canada office near his home in St. Catharines, Ont., had provided that he would have no problem flying to Winnipeg that day—despite a weekend by the airline's groundworkers in Toronto.

But at 3:00 p.m. Rosenfeld stood in a long line at Canadian Airlines International's (CAI) standby counter at Toronto's Pearson Airport, trying to complete the journey to visit his parents. Because of the strike, Air Canada had cancelled his connecting flight—and 100 others from Pearson—suggesting that he try another airline. Nine hours later Rosenfeld boarded a CAI DC 10 that had removed freight cargo from arriving areas to make room for other passengers. Said Rosenfeld, "I will never fly Air Canada again."

Rosenfeld was only one of thousands of travellers stranded in airports across the country last week after the 8,500-member International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW) began a series of rotating walkouts in Toronto. Air Canada, which initially responded by laying off strikers, shut down its nationwide operation on the second day of the strike, after it spread to Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver. Said Air Canada spokesman Dean Costello: "A rotating strike in this business is a stoppage. You can't operate as airlines under these conditions."

The main issues in the dispute are wages and pension indexing. In September union members—baggage handlers, mechanics, ramp attendants and aircraft cleaners—rejected by 44 per cent a tentative agreement that provided wage increases of four per cent in each year of a two-year contract but included no indexing. Negotiations finally collapsed earlier this month when both sides refused to budge on the indexing issue. The union wants Air Canada to use pension profits to tie pension increases to the cost-of-living index. But the company says that it cannot guarantee that the pension fund—invested partly in stocks—will continue to show a profit, as it has for the past two years.

In the meantime Air Canada, which handles half of all domestic air travel, stands to lose \$5 million to \$10 million in daily revenue. Management and supervisory personnel were notified to

fulfill Air Canada's service obligations to other airlines, such as Swissair and Air Jamaica. But the Crown corporation may lay off 5,000 other employees—including ticket clerks, flight attendants and pilots—by this week. *BusinessWeek*



Air Canada passengers waiting for flight find and airlines themselves

that rely on Air Canada passengers also suffered. At Pearson International Airport's deserted Terminal E, and mostly by Air Canada, restaurants and car rental agency employees sat glumly idle. In

contrast, the adjacent Terminal 1 building was crowded with freed and anxious travellers—including football fans bound for a Grey Cup weekend in Vancouver—trying to find other flights. The line acknowledged responsibility for the chaos, but blamed the airlines for closing operations. "We've said all along that we'd walk out for 24 hours," said union president Vincent Blain. "Anything beyond that is the fault of the company."

While travellers assembled to make new flight plans, Ottawa dismissed the possibility of early intervention. "We will take appropriate action at the appropriate time," said Labour Minister Pierre Cadieux. "We won't act prematurely." But even if the dispute is settled quickly, Mark Rosenfeld, who had planned to return to Florida on Tuesday, said that he would never fly Air Canada. The airline clearly

begins that other passengers will be more forgiving.

—CINDY BARRETT in Toronto with
LARA VAN DUSEN in Montreal

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French submarine *Rubis*, the richest defence contract in Canadian history

The battle of the subs

It was a brilliant display of subtlety: Determined to win a contract to sell an \$8-billion fleet of nuclear submarines to Canada, French submarines entered their paddocks last week to persuade Canadian officials that France makes better subs than its British competitors. All week long, businessmen hired by SIA Canada Inc., the company awarded by the French to handle the potential contract, briefed Canadian military officers from a hotel in Dartmouth, N.S., to the nearby air and naval base at St. John's. For a taste of the *Rubis*, a 245-foot *Rubis*-class submarine. At the hotel, where they met on coffee bars, the French told a three-day round of negotiations of the *Rubis* made of land. They even printed glossy posters of the submarine to be carried by local newspapers.

The corruption of the French campaign was a side-show trip on the *Rubis* arranged for Defence Minister Pierre Beatty, who had sailed on Britain's nuclear competitor, the 1985 *Torrey*, and a month earlier. When he came ashore after his trip, Beatty gave no clue about what he thought of the French proposal. "They're great sales-

men," he said, "but then so are the British." Still, the French left no doubt that competition is heating up for the richest defence contract in Canadian history. Declared an official with an Ottawa-based military electronics firm. "Aside from the dollars, there's tremendous prestige at stake here. It's going to get down and dirty."

But the nuclear submarine project still has a long way to go. Beatty's proposal to buy 10 to 12 subs would over the next 25 years have been hotly debated since June, when he made it a key part of the Conservative government's new defence policy. Government ministers, including Finance Minister Michael Wilson and Health Minister Judd Kopp, continue to express concern



Beatty, confident

around the cabinet table about the price, which some military analysts said could rise above \$11 billion—slightly more than the entire Canadian defence budget for 1987-1988.

Beatty must also face the possibility that the U.S. Congress may override any Canadian bid to buy British subs. In 1988 Britain agreed not to export its nuclear submarine technology without Washington's approval, after the United States trans-

ferred to Britain the technology for the pressurized-water reactors that have powered all subsequent British nuclear submarines. The U.S. departments of defense and energy authorized the British in October to discuss all details of their nuclear power plants with Canada. But the U.S. naval attaché in Ottawa, Capt. Robert F. Hallford, told a defense contractors' conference in Ottawa in mid-November that some U.S. officials are questioning Ottawa's plan to use the Canadian subs to patrol Arctic waters and assert Canadian sovereignty, particularly in the disputed waters of the Northwest Passage. The United States maintains that the passage is an international waterway.

Still, Beatty said that he is confident the project will proceed. The U.S. administration, he said, "has made it clear that it will co-operate in any way." In any case, Beatty said, it would make little sense for Congress to attempt to block a purchase of British nuclear submarines because Canada could simply turn to the French.

Beatty also dismissed reports that the cabinet will not support the project. "I said the minister 'It was cabinet policy in June, and it remains so today,'" and he rejected suggestions by some military analysts that the \$8-billion price tag—\$2 billion for submarines and \$6 billion for support, including shore bases and training—is unreasonably low. Still, doubts remain. Sen. John Bennett, deputy director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament in Ottawa, "The history of large defence projects is that they tend to come in over budget—and the larger the project, the more likely that is."

For their part, military officers last week passed over data gathered on six trials of the *Rubis* and the 1985 *Torrey*. According to an aide to Beatty, they were impressed by the performance of the French ship. But military analysts agree that Britain's larger Trafalgar-class subs are faster, quieter, better armed and carry better sensors and other electronic sensors. The French ships have one advantage: price. At \$204 million is \$200 million each, they are about 300 million cheaper than their British competitors.

Beatty is expected to recommend next spring which submarine Canada should buy. But his decision will, by no means end the debate over the nuclear submarine option. Both federal opposition parties are opposed to buying the subs, and the first contracts will be let only in 1996—well after the next general election.

—MARC CLARKE in Ottawa with RALPH BERNETTE in Dartmouth

A West Coast sell-off

They are an unlikely group of entrepreneurs. But most of the 30 government employees in Langford, B.C., who make up the province's highway signs say they are eager to join the private sector. The Langford sign shop, part of the department of transportation and highways, is among the first of \$3 billion worth of government assets and services that Premier William Vander Zalm has promised to privatize. Last year the shop produced 48,000 highway signs at a cost of \$1.2 million to the government. And this week the firm's employees plan to present a purchase proposal to Vander Zalm's Social Credit government. The Slovaks have been helped them out by arranging seminars on how to run a business. Sen. Ross McLean, an eight-year employee of the Langford shop. "The government has been very fair by giving us a bit of training and business experience. A lot of us don't have any."

Vander Zalm announced the start of a far-reaching privatization plan in October. On the black are two Crown corporations: the \$60-million air, rail and vessel division of B.C. Hydro, and part of the B.C. Systems Corp., which runs the government's computer services. As well, 11 government services, including all bridge and maintenance services, are to be privatized. The government estimates that the first phase of privatization will put 7,000 government workers on private sector payrolls and save it \$25 million in operating costs in 1990-1991.

But critics are out of government agree that the move may be greater than the savings to the B.C. legislature last week, now Opposition Leader Michael Harcourt successfully demanded an emergency debate—the first in 16 years—on privatization. Meanwhile, John Shields, president of the 44,000-member B.C. Government Employees' Union, launched an aggressive, province-wide campaign to fight privatization, warning that many workers might lose their jobs if the agencies they work for are moved into the private sector. Former Social Credit highway minister Alex Fraser, now a backbencher, added his voice to the chorus of criticism, saying that privatizing highway services, such as snow and ice removal, in northern British Columbia, could be hazardous to public safety.

At the same time, polls conducted for Vancouver's *BCV* have shown that public support for privatization is waning. In May, 68 per cent of 604 respondents surveyed by the *BCV* and the Commercial Research Inc. said that they approved of the concept, compared with 82 per cent



McLean: "Business experience"

who were opposed. But in another poll of 600 respondents taken last month by the same company, only 47 per cent supported privatization, while 51 per cent opposed it. Said company president Leslie Storey: "The government had a prod-

uct that was subtle, but they have not done a good job selling it."

Despite the opposition, Vander Zalm is pushing ahead. The premier argues that the private sector can provide services more efficiently and more cheaply than the government apparatus. Across Canada as well, there are increasing government initiatives to privatize. The Conservative government in Ottawa has sold 31 Crown corporations since September, 1984, and has plans to sell Air Canada and Petro-Canada on the block. And Quebec's Liberal government has sold 12 of the province's 80 Crown corporations—including Quebecor—in the past two years.

The B.C. selling spree will be staggered over several years, and experience shows that values will not be seriously affected by the recent decline in prices on world stock markets. Still, there are no clear guidelines on how they will be sold. They could be offered to a single buyer or be sold to the public through a share offering. However it is handled, privatization will be a daring experiment in Canada's most exposed province—an experiment other provinces will closely monitor to see whether it succeeds. In the meantime, British Columbia seems poised for another fractious debate.

—JANE O'BRIEN with DEBORAH SCHWARTZ in Vancouver

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Simon on the campaign trail. The political cartoonists love him, but his fiscal arithmetic is being questioned

THE UNITED STATES

An old-fashioned senator on the move



On the outskirts of Shenandoah, a farm town of 6,000 in southwest Iowa, a crowd had gathered on the Depot Deli and Lounge to hear from a Very Important Visitor. It was not an impressive audience. Shenandoah was once the home of Dan and Phil Every, the 1980s rock 'n' roll stars, and residents have seen many celebrities in their time. Indeed, a back wall of the Depot serves as a photographic shrine to the Beverly Hillsers that now as adoring wall to testimony to other kinds of stars who have recently visited the town—the candidates in the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination. Three of the six current candidates—all of them young and photogenic—and already more in to sign the Depot's gold wallpaper and talk about new ideas. And last week Shenandoah's citizens turned out to hear the fourth and oldest candidate talk of old ideas that he says should be revived. At 56, he wore a striped bow tie and horn-rimmed glasses that emphasized his out-of-date air. But when Illinois Senator Paul Simon roared the town meeting with a call for his countrymen to dream and "stretch themselves," the crowd rose in a standing ovation.

For the man from Illinois it was one more victory in an increasingly successful campaign. Across the country, Simon—the onetime dark-horse in the Demo-

cratic run, who launched his candidacy on May 18 with the declaration, "I'm not a neo-anything"—has been defying conventional party wisdom. Four weeks ago he emerged as the fringe-runner in Iowa, where the 1988 campaign's first test of electoral strength will be held on Feb. 8 at a caucus vote. And a recent poll in New Hampshire—site of the second contest on Feb. 16—shows him gaining on the favorite, Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts. Said Helmut Mueller, a spokesman from Omaha, Iowa, "Simon's obvious sincerity and understanding of the issues seem to impress people. In this part of the country we don't understand that word, charisma."

Still, the best gauge of Simon's success may be a sudden surge in public scrutiny of his campaign platform. Recent news articles have called into question the arithmetic of his program, which includes both increased social spending and a balanced budget. Perceiving himself as a latter-day Harry Truman, a traditional Democrat who believes that government can and should solve social problems, Simon says that his job-creation plan—which would cost \$53 billion over two years—would ultimately save money. He says that the plan would create new tax-payers, leading to a reduced federal deficit and lower interest rates. And he adds that his proposal for extending long-term health care to the elderly will either be self-financing "or we won't do it." But

said a recent story in the conservative *Wall Street Journal*: "It doesn't add up."

Simon first distinguished himself from his rivals last July during the Democrats' opening televised debate in Houston, Tex. There, the candidate who shuns hair stylists in favor of an old-fashioned barber and writes his own speeches on a battered Royal typewriter, stood out from his carefully coiffed competitors, turning his eccentric appearance into a badge of authenticity. "If you want a slick, packaged product, I'm not your candidate," he said. That declaration led the Washington Post's TV critic Tim Shales to describe Simon as the "bright new star; the most reassuring of the bunch."

But Simon's appearance of old-style simplicity is at least partly deceptive. His longtime friend Ill. Gov. Senator Alan Dixon says that Simon understands better than most politicians how to use the media to his advantage. And the candidate shows a keen understanding of his own appeal. Said Simon: "What we've learned is if you're comfortable with yourself, that is conveyed." After three months in politics, Simon is so relaxed with a camera that his only rehearsal before a campaign debate is a stop-watch session to time his answers with his son Martin, 35, a photographer. Explained Simon's 38-year-old daughter Sheila, a lawyer who is spending her honeymoon campaigning in Iowa with her new husband: "Dad is so calm that the



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people around him get layed off."

For Simon, swimming against the current is a lifelong habit. As a preacher's son—born in Eugene, Ore., to a Lutheran missionary couple who had spent years in China—Simon had a different upbringing than most of his contemporaries. His father, Rev. Martin Simon, made a point of inviting black colleagues to visit, and he published Christian pamphlets out of his family parsonage. Said Simon: "Doing things apart from the crowd was something I learned from my father." His father's death in 1969 from leukemia was "the toughest personal thing I've been through," said Simon.

His mother, Ruth, 66, lives in Collinsville, Ill. And she recently produced yellowed newspaper clippings to prove that at age 3, her son—regarded as the Democrats' ugly duckling candidate—won the Eugene, Ill., *Register-Gazette's* "premiere baby boy" contest. Simon says that his mother was more practical than his father, and he knows what others call his dual political vision back to his parents' differences of personality. Said Simon: "I'm kind of a combination of the two—the fiscal conservative of my mother and the idealistic side of my father."

Simon's parents wanted him to be a minister. Like his father. But at 18, just a year short of his graduation in a bachelor of arts degree program at DePaul College in St. Louis, Neb., Simon heard that the weekly newspaper in Troy, Ill., had gone bankrupt. With the help of a \$8,000 loan, he dropped out of college and became the crumpling boy publisher of a new paper, the *Troy Tribune* (circulation 1,000).

With his column entitled "Trojan Thoughts," Simon led a campaign against local corruption. Simon's two-year anti-sleaze campaign earned him a report in *Newsweek*, and the crisscrossing southern senator Estes Kefauver called him to testify before his 1961 congressional investigation into organized crime.

But in 1964, after two years' military service in Europe as an intelligence officer, Simon took up another challenge. Running for the Illinois state legislature at 26, he scored a stunning upset over a longtime incumbent, in the process also winning his first headline as "the candidate with the bow tie." At a political rally in 1965, he met a shrewd, young Catholic lawyer and Democrat who had just been elected to the legislature. Three years later, defying both their parents' wishes, he married Susan Hawley, and they later coauthored a book entitled *Protestant-Catholic Marriages Can Succeed*, published in 1967. She remains one of his closest advisors.

In 1962, after running successfully for the state Senate, Simon made what he calls as his lowest stand. He coauthored an article for *Morley's* magazine entitled "The Illinois Legislature: A Study in Corruption." His colleagues ostracized him,



Simon and wife, Susan, in a formal setting.

and under the strain he even developed a bleeding ulcer. But he also became a role model for a generation of Illinois youth, such as Terry Michael, 40, who is now Simon's campaign press secretary.

The real test came in Simon's reputation as a reformer resulted from his unsuccessful 1972 campaign for governor of Illinois with the endorsement of the corrupt machine headed by then-Chicago mayor Richard Daley. In 1978 he was the first of five two-term terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. Then, three years ago he challenged Illinois' suspected Charles Perry for his Senate seat, winning a rather upset after a bitter campaign with intense mudslinging by both candidates.

But the odds threat to Simon's credibility over corruption from his dual economic vision, which some critics have described as unrealistic and fanciful. Still, Simon has already exploded Democratic party theories that the current election belongs to a black baby boom: mudslingers with a protest message. Indeed, despite remaining true to many of the party's left-wing ideals, Simon is drawing Republican sympathizers as well as the young in his town meetings. Said Simon: "I want to appeal to the noble, to the very best in the American people, and not to the ground."

—MARC MC DONALD on the South

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Reagan (left) and Shevardnadze in Geneva: a radical solution to disarmament

Striking a missile deal

The scene would have been considered improbable just seven years ago, when President Ronald Reagan entered office. But last week's joint handshake in Geneva between his secretary of state, George Shultz, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze marked the conclusion of a historic arms reduction agreement between the United States and the power that Reagan once called "the evil empire." It also marked the beginning of an unusual collaboration between the Reagan White House and its liberal domestic opponents. Indeed, to ensure ratification of the treaty—which Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will sign in Washington next week—Reagan will need the votes of his most outspoken Democratic opponents in the Senate. Still, it was clear that ratification would not come easily. Senator James McClure of Idaho appeared to speak for many conservative Republicans when he said that it was "outraged and terribly wrong" for the administration to have announced a treaty-signing before the agreement was ratified. Added McClure: "We ought to be ready to walk away if it isn't right."

Officials had hurriedly arranged last week's two-day Shultz-Shevardnadze talks in Geneva to avert a potential diplomatic nightmare. On Oct. 30 the

two superpowers had announced an agreement to prioritize the destruction of their shorter- and medium-range missiles—clearing the way for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit. But Gorbachev's arrival in Washington on Dec. 7 depended on the resolution of the agreement's final details. And one major issue was particularly difficult: verification. Last week, Shultz and Shevardnadze worked out the solution to that problem—and it was almost as radical as the overall deal itself.

According to U.S. officials, the accord includes unprecedented measures allowing each country to monitor the other directly. The Soviets will likely be permitted to build a base in Riga, Latvia, to house its inspectors who, for the next 15 years, will monitor a nearby factory that produces long-range inter missile components. At the same time, the Americans will set up a similar facility near a Soviet factory that makes long-range SS-20 missiles in Yekaterinburg, 1,000 km east of Moscow. The arrangement is intended to make it impossible for either side to secretly make short- and medium-range missiles in the long-range missile plants.

When Reagan and Gorbachev finally sign the pact next week, it will mark the end of one of the most difficult periods for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Most of the roughly 300

U.S. warheads that will be destroyed under the so-called Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty were deployed in Europe. In 1979 NATO decided to install the new generation of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles—each consisting of one nuclear warhead—to counter the Soviet deployment of intermediate-range missiles. Massive protests by antinuclear groups in Western Europe quickly followed, but some observers now say that the NATO alliance was right to hold firm against the lobby groups and keep the missiles in place while negotiating for a Soviet reduction. Still, NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington in Brussels last week: "It is good and right for our security and it also contributes to our search for more stable East-West relations and the preservation of peace."

Still, many U.S. conservatives expressed skepticism about the pact. Senate minority leader and Republican presidential hopeful Robert Dole refused to give his support until all the details became public. Of the five other Republican candidates, only Vice President George Bush has given his support. Indeed, last week California Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat who strongly backs the pact, said that only 90 senators favored it—well short of the 67 votes needed for ratification.

Still, speculation was growing that Gorbachev and Reagan might make some progress on an even more significant long-range missile reduction agreement during the Soviet leader's planned 72 hours in Washington. Both leaders have expressed hopes that they can halve their massive stockpiles of strategic missiles. Arms control experts in Washington noted that many of the new verification measures worked out last week could also be used to enforce a strategic weapons treaty. Another factor seen as helpful by arms control advocates is the recent departure of some of the Reagan administration's leading hard-liners, including former defense secretary Casper Weinberger and former assistant defense secretary Richard Perle. As a result, some observers say, the December summit may be more than an autograph session. It may represent real progress toward global disarmament.

—IAN AUSTIN in Washington



Welcome to the
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Revolt of the Cubans

They stood together outside the grey stone walls of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., a dispirited group of men brought together by the same drama inside. And as local police and crack Special Forces troops surrounded the prison last

Florida Democratic Senator Robert Graham last week: "It shouldn't have taken a rocket scientist to predict the plot." But Federal Bureau of Prisons Director J. Michael Quinlan said, "I don't think it could have been avoided." Of the 1,600 so-called Mambises con-



Rebels now inmate at Atlanta prison: fighting deportation to Cuba

vants to send home 3,545 Cubans—mostly criminals or the mentally ill. They had entered the United States in 1989 under a Cuba-approved program. What had started out as a modest emigration of about 15,000 dissidents turned into an exodus of 225,000 people from Cuba's Marxist Harbor to Florida.

Most were re-

sults in U.S. prisons, only 250 have been jailed continuously since 1990. The rest were convicted of crimes committed after their arrival. Although about half of the inmates have served their sentences, they remain behind bars in a legal limbo. U.S. courts have ruled that because the Cubans were incarcerated

they were cutting off food and water to the inmates and the 128 inmate hostages had a justice department spokesman: "The aim is to bring a new intensity to the negotiations."

—ANDREW BAKER AND WILLIAM LUTHERS in Washington

ZIMBABWE

Massacre in Matabeleland

It began as a dispute over grazing rights. It ended in hideous slaughter. Last week black rebels tied the hands of 16 whites behind their backs—seven of them women and five children—then backed them to death with machine guns on two successive farms in southern Zimbabwe. It was the worst attack on whites since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain seven years ago. The dead included one British, two Americans and 13 Zimbabweans. One of the victims was a six-week-old baby boy. Last Friday is the capital, Harare, Home Affairs Minister Ross Shumba, vowed that the authorities would hunt down the 30 rebels believed respon-

sible for "these heinous killings." As troops and helicopter gunships combed the bush for the rebels, Shumba said, "The government will do everything possible to account for this gang."

The massacre added to the growing death toll of white farmers in this 36 of whom have been killed by anti-government rebels in the Matabeleland province since 1982. According to neighboring farmers, there was little warning of the attack on the Adams and O'Grave Trust farms, run by Pentecostal missionaries. Shumba said that a week ago a group of white neighbors was advised of a plan, coded for grazing by white farmers in the drought-stricken region. But the massacre may also have been politically motivated. Shumba added that the killers laid a note saying the rebels would "fight to the last man" to tell Zimbabwe's "Western capitalist-orientated people."

Some prison officials said that they were not given adequate time to prepare for the assault from the state department. Declared



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Clark's troubled tour

It was the first visit by a Canadian external affairs minister to Central America in three years. But Joe Clark's nine-day tour of five countries seemed to be ill-fated. First, while in

his New Democratic MP Ray Staley Ungo and Samson fled the country in 1981 after right-wing death threats. Then, Salvadorean President José Napoleón Duarte tried to upstage the opposi-



Ungo, Clark, Jagger (below) controversy for a case with no cloud

Clark's week was designed to show Canada's backing of the Central American peace plan, signed by the five regional leaders last August. A senior external affairs official said that Clark had hoped "to restate Canada's willingness to provide practical support to the peace plan, such as sending observers to verify compliance with the terms of the accord. Instead, the trip only seemed to point out the limits of what Canada could do in the troubled region.

Indeed, in El Salvador, Clark's visit was hardly successful, his arrival disrupted by the end of the largest military strike. El Salvador's government was more interested in the arrival the day before of Jagger, the Nicaraguan-born co-wife of rock star Mick Jagger, who escorted leftist Guillermo Ungo on his return from exile. Ungo and Robin Samson, resistance president and vice-president of the left-wing Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), had an entourage of 35 supporters, including British Colum-

bians homecoming by announcing that he had "killed" the 1981 murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero, who was shot through the heart as he said mass in San Salvador. He accused retired army major Roberto D'Aubesson of being "the intellectual author" of the crime.

Clark's problems in Nicaragua was in getting too much attention. In addition to calling Canadian policy "spurious," Was Montiel, Nicaraguan director of CIBAO (formerly known as Canadian University Service Overseas), described Clark and his officials as "intellectually inept," for failing to criticize U.S. support for the contra rebels who are waging war on Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista government. Clark's wife, Margaret McTier, came to his

defense "Way don't you guys call [Nicaraguan president] Daniel Ortega when he's in the U.S. to quit harassing the U.S. government?" she demanded. Was reporter challenged Clark to explain her remarks, he replied, "People know what of it is the solution."

Canadian volunteers working in Nicaragua also criticized Clark for not offering enough aid to the beleaguered country. In private talks, Ortega had told Clark that his country needed a substantial increase in foreign aid, but he complained Canada for its contribution, now totaling \$5 million a year. Although Clark announced a \$1-million grant for a dairy farm near Managua, he said a substantial increase was "not in the cards."

By contrast, at his first stop, Guatemala City, Clark was criticized for his decision to travel assistance to Guatemala, which had been cut off in 1981 because of the government's poor human rights record. March 20 Garcia, president of the Mutual Support Group, a human rights organization, told Clark that personal violence had actually increased.

Clark's admitted lack of experience in the region even caused embarrassment in Costa Rica, the last stop of his tour. President Oscar Arias, the Nobel-prizewinning architect of the peace plan, said that Western countries could best help the region by linking their aid to progress in the peace process. Said Arias: "That would be an encouragement if we knew that we can't get any economic aid unless we do comply with all the points of the accord."

But Clark had another problem: that idea when he announced an additional \$15 million in aid to Honduras, which has not put dismantled its contra base camps or cut supply flights to the rebels. And by week's end, even Canada's limited intervention to encourage a ceasefire verification procedure for the region appeared in jeopardy.

—KEVIN SCANLON with
HELEN MCKENNEY in
San Jose

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Hidden costs of takeovers

The company's new owners watched helplessly in December, 1985, at the height of the Christmas shopping season, track after track pulled up outside Consumers Distributing Co. Ltd. stores across Canada. But they were unable to enlist all their merchandise because a new computerized distribution system installed by the old management at Consumers had broken down. Inside the stores, clerks standing in front of empty shelves were forced to turn customers away. Partly as a result of the computer breakdown, the company lost \$29.2 million that year as executives from Consumers' new controlling shareholder, Provigo Inc. of Montreal, stood on the sidelines, capable of doing little more than adding up the damage. Only four months earlier Provigo, a meat, grocery retailer, had spent \$35 million to boost its voting stake in Consumers to 41 per cent from 21 per cent. But Provigo was left with no investment that was suddenly in very serious and expensive trouble.

Corporate takeovers are risky at the best of times. Even buying an absolute disaster such as Provigo's enterprise, there can still be expensive surprises awaiting a new owner. Even so, takeovers have become one of the trendiest business gambles in the 1980s. In 1986 there were 3,206 corporate buyouts in the United States and almost 600 in Canada, up from 1,600 and 480 respectively in 1985. The acquisition game can be expensive, and it can instantly shift a company's focus from one specialty to another. In the process, assets are often sold or merged into others. And just how successful a takeover can take months or years to determine.

Indeed, Provigo, for its part, does not expect Consumers to turn around for

another year. And Imasco Ltd. of Montreal, which paid \$16 million in stock-brokers' fees alone during its contentious April, 1986, takeover of Vancouver-based Genstar Corp., is still not sure how much the takeover actually

costs. In dollars they had spent would ultimately benefit their companies. In their efforts to do so they have overhauled operations, sold off assets and fired top executives. But in each case, the difficult turnaround strategy had to be worked out before the takeover. Said real estate analyst Harry Razzella of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. "If you do not have your ducks lined up when you go into play, you have got a problem."

While the acquired firms have changed in the process, so, to some extent, have the acquirers. When Toronto-based Campco Corp. bought Allied Stores, a Canadian property development company became a major North American retailer and real estate conglomerate. Robert Campeau, who was 50.3 per cent of Campco Corp., said last week that he has sold or merged 16 of Allied's 22 subsidiary operations for \$1.6 billion. He has also sold some of

its, as well as available assets, for months. Campeau is now the chief executive at both Allied and Campco Corp. But he told *Maclean's* that he spends the entire week in New York, returning to his Toronto office only on Saturdays and leaving the operation of Canada's real estate arm to his management team. At Imasco, chief executive officer Percy Crawford said that he has spent 30 to 40 per cent of his time trying to sell off parts of Genstar Corp. As a result, according to some analysts, management has neglected other areas of Imasco's operations, and losses have followed.

In some cases the drain on management resources at both the acquired and acquiring companies is increased by time-consuming and costly studies over corporate strategy. That happened at Consumers in the year following the serial Provigo share purchases. At first, said Henry Kay, executive vice-president of Provigo, the company adopted a "kitchen-sink" approach. But when Consumers' troubles continued, he said that Provigo quickly expressed its control over the board of directors and the board's executive committee. And after the Christmas, December, 1985, results, Consumers chairman Jack Stupp, who had sold the shares he owned in Consumers to Provigo, left the company. By last January, Provigo executives had lost faith in existing Consumers management and Roy moved in as chairman.

When Imasco went after Genstar in April, 1986, Imasco officials considered Canada Trust to be the jewel of Genstar's assets. Imasco chief Crawford said that he planned to sell the rest of Genstar's holdings, including real estate and a cement company, and put the proceeds toward the \$2.6-billion cost of the firm. Although Imasco was rich enough to finance the takeover, some analysts said that Imasco still wanted to sell at least some of Genstar's assets to help finance the deal. Initially, Crawford said that he expected to raise at least \$400 million selling off Genstar assets, but so far he has generated only \$60 million.

Erasing the massive debt that he piled up during the Allied takeover is even more important for Campeau. He told *Maclean's* that his strategy was to cut Allied's head-office administration costs to \$35 million from \$75 million to help make the deal more profitable. That saving, combined with \$1.54 billion raised through the sale of less profitable Allied divisions, leaves the company leaner but more profitable, he added. As a result, Campeau said, he expects Allied's profit margin to jump to 15.5 per cent in 1988 from its current 10 per cent. Said Campeau: "We have now turned it around completely." And, according to Merrill Lynch's Razzella, that financial



Campeau, Crawford (below) selling off assets and paying off debts



discipline was essential. Said Razzella: "The level of debt is so high the interest costs eat away at your equity."

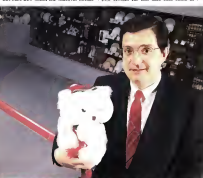
But even a buyer with a seemingly sound corporate strategy in place can suddenly find it obstructed by forces beyond its control—such as sudden changes in government legislation or a precipitous drop in share prices. Indeed, the Imasco purchase of Genstar and Canada Trust cost the federal government, by surprise, Ottawa was in the market of changing the rules governing the ownership and operation of financial institutions. The government withheld ratification of the takeover until Crawford agreed to comply with (reduced), rather than stalling, rules limiting the extent of corporate shareholdings of trust companies. As a result, Imasco is committed to selling 25 per cent of Canada Trust by the end of 1987. And the final judgment on Imasco's takeover will be determined by the price it pays for that share, financial analysts say.

Sudden changes in the economic climate can also be painful. For instance, the Oct. 18 stock market crash forced Imasco to postpone a plan to sell nine per cent of its holding in Canada Trust for \$36 per share. Crawford said that the company now plans to wait out the market downturn.

But for Provigo, the crash added a tactical twist that it was fighting with Consumers' institutional shareholders. Those shareholders turned down Provigo's offer for remaining publicly held Consumers shares at \$7 per share when it bought its stock in 1985. In early October, just before the crash, Provigo made a bidding bid for those shares at \$25.50 a share. Large shareholders were preparing to block the bid. But when the market collapsed two weeks later the stock price fell to \$4, and they eagerly offered their shares in Provigo, which had to follow through at its offer of \$25.50 a share. Provigo now owns almost all the Consumers shares.

The final judgment on all three takeovers is still to come from the business community. Credit financial problems remain to be solved. And for the three rattling companies, the effects of the crash on consumer spending will be a crucial component in the outcome of the acquisitions, analysts say. Imasco's Crawford told *Maclean's* that the key to any takeover is ensuring that the company has the cash flow, as Imasco did, to ride out all the potential rough spots. Imasco may do it again, he added, but "we would have to be able to control our own destiny afterwards." But in the arena of corporate risk-taking, control is a rare commodity.

—ANN SHOOTER, in Montreal



Roy watched helplessly as consumer problems turn a takeover into a disaster

by over Canadian real estate baron Robert Campeau, for one, spent more than 10 times as much—\$120 million—in fees to orchestrate his \$498-million buyout of Allied Stores Corp. of New York in September, 1986. But more than a year later he is still selling off Allied and Campco Corp. assets to complete the reshaping of his new empire.

For Campeau and his counterparts at Provigo and Imasco, the toughest work began after the takeovers were completed. They had to ensure that the mil-

lions of dollars they had spent would ultimately benefit their companies. In their efforts to do so they have overhauled operations, sold off assets and fired top executives. But in each case, the difficult turnaround strategy had to be worked out before the takeover. Said real estate analyst Harry Razzella of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. "If you do not have your ducks lined up when you go into play, you have got a problem."

While the acquired firms have changed in the process, so, to some extent, have the acquirers. When Toronto-based Campco Corp. bought Allied Stores, a Canadian property development company became a major North American retailer and real estate conglomerate. Robert Campeau, who was 50.3 per cent of Campco Corp., said last week that he has sold or merged 16 of Allied's 22 subsidiary operations for \$1.6 billion. He has also sold some of

SHOOTER

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Walton: unadorned riches from discount stores in the rural United States

Down-home dynasty

Sam Walton, the retail titan named by *Forbes* magazine as the richest man in the United States, prefers the company of the Sunbelt crowd to that of the moneyed elite. Worth nearly \$12.1 billion, he frequently can be seen driving around near his home in Bentonville, Ark., (population 8,900) in a 10-year-old pickup truck. He lives in a modest split-level ranch-style house, and his tiny office, in a two-story building in Bentonville, from which he operates his multi-billion-dollar Wal-Mart Stores Inc., is furnished with worn furniture. The 60-year-old recluse is so wealthy that when the New York Stock Exchange crashed on Monday, Oct. 19, he was able to absorb a two-day loss of close to \$2 billion on Wal-Mart shares he controls. The stock opened at \$42.76 a share on Friday, Oct. 16, but fell to \$34.98 at the close of trading on Black Monday. Walton, who likes to boast that "all I own is a pickup truck and a little Wal-Mart stock," has already started to bounce back. But last week his company's stock, of which he family controls some 49 per cent, was still trading in the \$34 range.

In the late 1950s, after a brief career with the J.C. Penney Co. for department store chain, Walton developed a retailing strategy that took his still-expanding empire. Walton decided that consumers in small cities would support large-volume discount chains, as big-city residents

had done for years. But to ensure his success, he reasoned, he would have to keep his prices even lower than his competitors. To accomplish this, he decided that instead of purchasing his inventory through wholesalers, he would take what was then a revolutionary step and buy directly from manufacturers.

Walton opened his first Wal-Mart in 1962 in Rogers, Ark., some 30 km from Bentonville. It was the model for hundreds that quickly followed. A typical Wal-Mart covers 60,000 square feet on one floor, which puts it in the medium-to-large range of department stores. It is located in a community of 50,000 people or fewer and has a friendly staff member greeting every customer at the door. The chain's inventory—built around an assortment of work clothes, jeans, country-music recordings and a wide selection of office and living equipment—is aimed at lower-middle-class consumers. And the concept has been so successful that, since the beginning, new stores have opened at a rate of almost one per month. By 1989, 442 Wal-Mart stores were producing sales of \$4.2 billion. Now there are 1,208 Wal-Mart stores from Colorado to Virginia, with sales projected to reach \$22.5 billion by the end of the year.

Indeed, Walton's strategy worked so well that by 1982 he had outgrown rural America and was preparing a marketing assault on the nation's largest



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Paul Reichmann (right) with British employment minister Lord Young: control

The expansive Reichmanns

The 1986 battle for control of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Werts Ltd., one of Canada's oldest distilleries, will be remembered as much for its personality clashes as for its corporate manoeuvring. The bitter struggle between the Derrick Holdens-Browns, chairman of Allied Lyons Inc., a large British conglomerate, and Toronto's billionaire Reichmann brothers epitomized corporate Canada for eight months. Holden-Brown and his company appeared to have won after overcoming two Reichmann court challenges and acquiring the Windsor, Ont.-based distillery for \$2.8 billion. But after the Reichmanns launched a third legal action, Holden-Brown and Allied decided to sell 69 per cent of Hiram Walker to the brothers for \$650 million in September, 1986. But last week Holden-Brown concluded another deal with the brothers—one that may have achieved a lasting peace.

The Reichmanns—Paul, Albert and Ralph—agreed to swap their stake in the distilling company for a combination of cash and Allied Lyons shares worth \$1.3 billion. As a result of the deal, they will become the largest single Allied shareholders with a 10-per-cent stake. And, according to industry analysts in Toronto, the arrangement could produce a profit of up to \$200 million for the media-style Reichmanns. At the same time, the brothers are aggressively pursuing new ventures that will expand their already vast

real estate, oil and gas, and pulp and paper empire. Since early November the Reichmanns have been contemplating a \$15-billion takeover of Chicago-based Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp., a railway company with real estate, energy and forestry assets. And last week the Reichmanns announced that they have acquired just over 10 per cent of Compuserp Corp., a Toronto-based development company.

The brothers, who own the largest private real estate company in the world, Chicago and York Development Ltd., rarely reveal any details of their strategies to the public. But one former associate told Maclean's that the Reichmanns decided about five years ago that their real estate kingdom, which included property and buildings in about 30 North American cities, had become too dispersed geographically. They decided to focus on three major centres in the United States—New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles—and on Toronto for their Canadian plans, he said.

But the Reichmanns appear to have departed from that policy last summer when they assumed a major commitment in Britain by taking control of the huge Chiswick Ward project, a residential and commercial development beside the Thames River in London. Outside the real estate industry, the former associates said, the Reichmanns look for undervalued assets, preferably owned by holding companies with in-

terests in several industries. Both Hiram Walker and Santa Fe are under such requirements, the source said.

The Reichmanns launched their \$1.2-billion bid for 70 per cent ownership of Toronto-based Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. in March, 1986. But the board of the diversified company, which owned or controlled Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Werts Ltd., House Of Co Ltd. and Compuserp's Gas Co Ltd., was firmly opposed. Shortly after the Reichmann bid was announced, the Hiram Walker board agreed to sell the distilling company to Allied Lyons for \$2.8 billion.

In response, the Reichmanns applied for a court injunction that temporarily blocked the sale to Allied Lyons. The British company said a lawsuit against the Reichmanns seeking damages of up to \$9 billion and launched a public relations campaign to sway Hiram Walker employees, as well as the Canadian news media. When the battle ended in early September, 1986, the Reichmanns had committed \$4.5 billion to acquire all of Hiram Walker Resources—and only 48 per cent of the distilling company.

For the Reichmanns, a 48-per-cent stake in giant Allied Lyons is attractive because it can be sold much more easily than their Hiram Walker holding. Despite the company's new report with the Reichmanns, Allied Lyons has stipulated that the brothers cannot increase their stake beyond 15 per cent for five years. For its part, Allied Lyons benefits from the arrangement because it can renege its own liquor production, distribution and marketing operations with those of Hiram Walker.

While trying to force cash from the Hiram Walker deal, the Reichmanns have been buying into Santa Fe Resources May and October this year. The brothers' equity acquired nearly 18 million Santa Fe shares, or seven per cent of the company. At the same time, a rival bidder, The Healey Group Inc. of La Jolla, Calif., was acquiring about 35 per cent of the railway company. On Nov. 5, Paul Reichmann wrote to Santa Fe chairman John Reed expressing his interest in buying the entire company. At least, participating in a restructuring. At \$42 a share, which cost an estimated \$2.8 billion, which would be the largest ownership takeover in U.S. history. For the past several weeks the brothers and their advisers have been studying confidential financial information on Santa Fe provided by the company's management. With a reputation for making massive acquisitions, the Reichmanns still find a way to handle a debt load that most other firms could not fashion.

—DARCY JENNIE with BOB LLOYD in London and LARRY BLACK in New York City

Reckoning for a broker

The experts at Canada's oldest brokerage firm cut deals every day according to the ebb and flow of the balance sheet. Now, in a twist of fate, the future of venerable Wood Gundy Inc. depends on the same bottom-line scrutiny. First National Bank of Chicago is to decide by Dec. 8 whether to proceed with a four-month-old agreement to purchase a 30-per-cent stake in the Toronto-based securities firm. Last June 29 the U.S. company, a subsidiary of First Chicago Corp., the 16th-largest bank in the United States, agreed to pay \$279 million—five times the book value—for a 30-per-cent stake in Wood Gundy. But in the ensuing months the blue-chip securities company has been bedeviled by a succession of heavy underwriting losses, which many senior industry analysts say may have eroded Wood Gundy's capital base by as much as 60 per cent. Now, while First National provides a future with Wood Gundy, Windsor's has learned that several other U.S. companies are peering into the beleaguered 83-year-old firm.

A successful deal with First National, which originally was to have closed on Sept. 30 but was delayed pending U.S. regulatory approval, would still end speculation about the fate of Wood Gundy. Since then, the elderly Bay Street investment community has learned with reason that the great investment institution was in trouble. The speculation was fueled largely by the departure of \$2 Wood Gundy executive Stan August and huge underwriting losses suffered as a result of the Oct. 10 privatization of British Petroleum Co. PLC (BP) and the Oct. 18 market crash. Then, First National announced on Oct. 20 that it had decided to end its agreement with Wood Gundy, and that created worst analysts called a credibility crisis for the brokerage firm and its 39-year-old chairman, Edward Medland. Said Edward Medland, a Canadian securities lawyer working in New York for the Toronto-based law firm Schuman, Elliott: "It has been a demoralizing time for us."

For Wood Gundy, the recent setbacks are the latest suffered by the firm since the Ontario government announced 18 months ago that it would deregulate the country's largest securities industry. At the time, Medland said that without a merger, Wood Gundy would "withstand and die" because it retained a large capital pool to compete with the large cash-rich international securities firms. Still, the company failed in two partnership attempts—with Toronto-based Gordon Capital Corp. and with Royal Bank of Canada. But the arrangement with First Chicago would have increased Wood Gundy's capital to about \$400 million—making it the largest Canadian broker.

The firm secured a \$127-million loan—the most Wood Gundy management estimated that it could raise as a result of the 36 share issues—from General Leases Group Inc. Financial services arm of the mortgage owned by Peter and Edward Braunfuss. But then Wood Gundy suffered yet another un-

derwriting loss when it had difficulty attracting buyers for a \$100-million bond issue by the province of Saskatchewan. Chris Plonier, now-president and director at Wood Gundy, told Maclean's that the brokerage firm took a \$1 million to \$2 million loss.

According to several directors at other Bay Street brokerage firms, Wood Gundy's capital—including the \$127-million loan—has decreased to about \$60 million from \$100 million as a result of those losses. Such a drop could severely restrict the company's ability to compete with other major brokers, say executives from those firms. But Wood Gundy vice-chairman

Medland embracing staff losses, a credibility crisis and huge underwriting losses

Edward King denied that his firm is experiencing difficulty and said that the brokerage had a solid capital base of about \$100 million, excluding the \$127-million loan. Amid the uncertainty about its agreement with First Chicago, the venerable firm remains attractive to possible suitors. Indeed, King told Maclean's that while Wood Gundy was "still driving along with First Chicago," it has received calls from many other potential buyers. But some of those offers could involve major changes in Wood Gundy's heavily entrenched upper management. In the past, Medland said, he walked away from deals that would have left "too much blood on the floor." Now, with the company's future at stake, Medland may be forced to sacrifice loyalty to old colleagues for corporate survival.

—TERESA TROMBRO with EDWARD KELLY in Toronto

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—TERESA TROMBRO with EDWARD KELLY in Toronto



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A national contempt for the law

By Peter C. Newman

The signs on the signposts, the hand-bills that service Venice's Grand Canal, carry a simple message: *"Il pericolo sporgere"*—it is dangerous to lean out. It is, in fact, deadly. Anyone venturing a hand or finger past the red line will get it cut off as the little boats, scurrying to the next stop, sweep their oars on landing-dock abutments. But the mildly wincing warning nicely catches the main strain in the Italian character: the notion that while it may indeed be dangerous to lean out, the choice is up to each person, and must not be imposed by some unseen higher authority.

Unlike Canadians, who spend their lives deferring to authority, Italians have nothing but contempt for governments and official pronouncements. They do not regard the state as a corrigible instrument to be related and exploited. That cynical attitude has badly eroded the legitimacy of national institutions, even Mussolini's Fascist dictatorship was dismissed by most Italians as a tyranny tempered by the complete disobedience of all laws. If Duce knew what he was talking about when he complained, "It's not so much that it is difficult to rule Italy, it's useless."

Fifty-seven million characters in search of an author, Italians regard daily existence as a contest of wits and tend not to trust each other because they don't really trust themselves. ("The trust is good," claims an old proverb, "Not to trust is better.") Nearly everything that happens between Italians flows from a loose series of constantly shifting partnerships based on the mutual self-interest of the moment.

Citizenship, especially when it involves paying taxes, is considered to be a bad deal with the devil; only the reassurance of a powerful patron can ensure fair treatment. In that context, the feeble governments based on fragile political coalitions that have tried to govern the country since 1946 ideally serve the Italian purpose, their impotence guarantees liberty from enforceable regulations. "You have a weak administrative structure and weak political power," Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, once observed about Italy. "I used to think that this was your idea of a series of calamities on Italy's dramatic economic recovery."

Asthetics feel, but now I am persuaded it is your strength. Italian society is degenerated by delinquency even if on the surface you appear loaded with rules and restrictions. Nobody observes them, even those who have imposed them. So Italians are left alone. This is the paradoxical advantage you have over Europeans."

It's true. Every mode of behavior in Italy is either forbidden or regulated, and no one pays the slightest attention



Mussolini: "not to trust is better"

to the rules. Red lights at street intersections are regarded merely as suggestions; in the cathedral at Vigevano there is still a posted notice that prohibits worshippers from riding bicycles in its aisles.

"Why do the Carabinieri [the national police force] travel in pairs?" was a current joke, reflecting the universal disregard for authority. "Because one can read, the other can write," is the answer. (Another version explains why the word Carabinieri is

marked on the front door of their cars: "So they know where to get in.")

Italy's ethics have been changing with the rapid decline of the Vatican's moral suasion. Although Pope John Paul II has vigorously condemned divorce and abortion, the former is an accepted fact of life, and there were an estimated 550,000 abortions at Italian hospitals last year. Italy has the lowest birthrate in Europe, and its population is declining so rapidly that the region of Trentino-Alto Adige recently offered to pay working women roughly \$1,000 for each child they bear. Taxes and other trends indicating the loosening of individual morals are new, the Italians' emphasis on sex as the essential life force is not. For example, a soldier whose testicles are shot off receives much more compensation than for lost legs, arms or even being blinded.

The most visible aspect of the Italian character is the love of spectacle, the tendency to turn every shop window display, political confrontation, business deal or family gathering into a theatrical event. "The Italians are like the Welsh," the late Richard Burton once remarked, "very good actors. It is the bad ones who become professionals."

The best recent example of this tendency was the department of Italian crews at last year's America's Cup races at Fremantle, Australia. Although they ended up ranking 18th in a 12-boat contest, each crewman of the Ago Khas-sponsored syndicate flew into town carrying a 500-piece Gucci wardrobe, suitable for onshore occasions.

"This reliance on symbols and spectacle must be clearly grasped if one wants to understand Italy," wrote Luigi Einaudi in his definitive *The Italians*. "It is one of the reasons the Italians have always excelled in activities where appearance is predominant: architecture, landscape gardening, pageantry, fireworks, industrial design, fashion and the cinema."

Appearance is everything. In his summation of the Italian character, Barone describes how grandiose Neapolitan aristocrats, when they could no longer afford outrages to attend the sword-rusted ball, kept only their former companions' doors, embellished with their family crests, and had these mounted on hired coaches. "Appearing to be rich," he concluded, "is much more important than being rich." And that is still true of Italy today.



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PEOPLE

The voice is sultry, the performances are sexy—and singer **Annie Lennox** of the pop duo Eurythmics casts a spell that mesmerizes even her longtime partner, **Gene Shaw**. **Shaw**, who had a four-year love-in romance with Lennox, has recently married singer **Robbie Payne** of the pop group Run-DMC. Still, he says that his eight-year-old marital partnership with Lennox, which has just produced their fifth album, *Savage*, "is finally sweet." Of Lennox, he said: "In my romantic relationship with Annie, I was a loss addict. Now, I just think she is the greatest thing since sliced bread."

Toronto high-school student **Amanda Seyfried**, 17, joined the cast of *Desperate Housewives*, the successful TV series about the traumas of adolescence, in a minor role. But this season her 16-year-old character, Sophie, became pregnant and Seyfried took on a starring role. Last week the series, now seen in a total of 48 countries, won an International Emmy Award for the episode in which Sophie discovers her condition. *Desperate*'s success, says Seyfried, is partly the result of writers **Linda Schuyler**, **Kristen** and **Yas Moore** rewriting each script with the teenage cast before filming. Said Seyfried: "We're able to say, 'I had wouldn't say this,' and the writers listen to us."

When American playwright **Arthur Miller** reads from his autobiography *Timebends* at Toronto's Massey Hall on Dec. 8, he will be the first major writer to appear there since Gurney Herlihy, Toronto's mayor, in 1989. The renowned master of *Death of a Salesman*, Miller is also famous for his five-year marriage to movie sex symbol **Marilyn Monroe**—a link that sometimes has given him unexpected influence in



Mary McCormack

1966, when he led an international campaign to release Nigerian writer **Wole Soyinka** from prison. Miller succeeded only when Nigerian military ruler **Gen. Yakubu Gowon** learned that Miller had once been Monroe's husband. Writes Miller: "How Marilyn would have enjoyed that one." Much to Miller's delight, the *Timebends* tour will see Soyinka visit on his way to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1986.

In her book *The Life of Kenneth Peacock*, Canadian TV news writer, "It is an odd business to turn death on one's head." The result is



James Van Der Beek: A love addict's mesmerizing, sexy singer

an acclaimed biography of the controversial British slave owner and creator of the erotic novel, *On Columbus*, who died of syphilis in 1492 at 33. "Ken loved talent, and it was hard to write the book without mentioning a few famous people," said *Peacock*, 45, who includes

and writer **Jean O'Brien** in six pages of acknowledgments of mostly well-known names. Asked if any prominent Canadian had influenced *Peacock*, his widow—the son of CBC TV's chief political correspondent, **David Hulme**—said, "No, except that I'm not prominent."

During intermissions at a Pops concert by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra on Nov.

33, the audience heard from a special guest, **Mia Martini**, an honorary patron of the Canadian Olympic Paralympic Association, the Prince William's wife presented a \$50,000 cheque from a fund-

raising effort of the Canadian association to its French equivalent. Later, at a black-tie champagne reception at the residence of the Canadian ambassador, **Laurent Bouchard**, Martini, 34, who was in France on a private visit, said: "I'm thrilled to be here. I would like to stay on and on, but I have obligations in Canada."

Like many Canadians, comedienne **Dave Thomas** and **Mark Morais**, who portrayed brothers Bob and Doug McKenzie on the now-defunct *RCMP* show, have caught Olympic fever. Their hour-long TV special, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Olympics*, to be broadcast on independent stations and TV affiliates beginning on Dec. 5, takes an irreverent look at the coming Calgary Winter Games. The McKenzies spoof winter sporting events and show Olympic commentators how to run without setting their noses on fire. And they

teach to have ice fishing sanctioned for the next Winter Games in 1994. "Just think of it," said Doug: "A nice warm bed on a lake, having a beer, watching the speed skaters go by." Added Bob: "Benny, eh?"

—YVONNE CHU with correspondent reports



Thomas (Bob) Morais; Mark Morais (Doug)

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Exhibit of the National Museum, Ottawa, 1988.

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Creative, Follows: Supersight of Green Gables, is a coming-of-age story with a happy ending and no lack of innocence

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES GROWS UP

COVER

"Suddenly I fit like the Ghost of Green Gables. I dreamt I was walking home, pondering new depths of despair, when I stopped to gaze at my reflection in the Lake of Shining Waters, realizing that some miracle would turn my horrid red hair to an exquisite mahogany shade of crimson. Suddenly I smiled right on, just like the other fellows through the looking glass."

"I landed in a far-off future where Prince Edward Island was full of strange cars, and the red roads were paved black. Everywhere I went, I saw signs saying Green Gables this and Green Gables that. And Green Gables itself had been turned into a museum, looking just as a girl with the roams all roped off and visitors coming there all the way from Japan just to see it, although none of them looked awfully forlorn when they gazed and I guess it's a real shame, because that, but let me tell you about seeing myself on this television thing."

—How Anne of Green Gables might have reacted on seeing the future

There are those who keep reminding the young and the naive that Anne Shirley of Green Gables did not exist. Then there are those who have built an industry out of pretending otherwise. Canada's most popular heroine first appeared 75 years ago as a tiny idea that Frances Edward Island's Lucy Maud Montgomery had picked up from a newspaper. "Ridicely simple apply to orphan asylum for a boy. By mistake a girl is sent there," Montgomery penned out the manuscript of *Anne of Green Gables* in a second-hand typewriter with a defective W (page 36). When she was finished, she wrote in her journal: "The book may or may not sell well. I wrote it for love, not money—but very often such books are the most successful!" In fact, Montgomery's Anne has sold millions of copies in 27 languages. And the Anne cult has become a mainstay of Prince Edward Island's tourist industry—as well as a national TV treasure. Next week the CBC

will air its second dramatic special based on the book.

With its 1965 *Anne of Green Gables* drama, the heroine whom Mark Twain called "the most interesting and most lovable child in fiction since the immortal Alice" found an audience among adults as well as children. It drew a record audience of almost six million, making high expectations for next week's two-part, five-hour sequel. Actress Melissa Ponzio breathed new life into the Anne legend, and she is back in the sequel (page 32). But the new Anne is different from the old. Like the multi-toned mail, Anne is suddenly a big hot older prettier and more popular, she is now a young woman coping with success.

Michael MacRae of *Green Gables*—the sequel in a coming-of-age story—with our loss of innocence. Anne is still as gossamer tender in other people's lives. But the former first is now well-mannered and well-dressed. Her disposition is sassy, more helpful than

haughty. Even her furthest friends, now eloquently called, have allowed from red to subvert. The sequel contains ample physical stimuli to keep the page lively—Anne falls in the mud, Anne tosses a bag of fireworks into the stove, Anne crashes through the roof of a tool shed. But more often, Anne behaves like a young adult with a mission. A Superior of Green Gables, calling those she likes to call "sacred spirits" toward her own road to success. As her cynical neighbor, Rachel Lynch, grudgingly acknowledges: "I never would have believed an orphan could have turned out so fine."

Quitted from three of Montgomery's own Anne sequels, the new mini-series has soap-opera symmetry. As if by magic, Anne is an 18-year-old schoolteacher still living with her stepmother, Marilla (Calleen Dewhurst), in Green Gables. She turns down the earnest advances of Gilbert Blythe (Jonathan Crombie), who goes off to medical school. And she watches her bosom friend, Diana (Schuyler Grant), settle for an ornate marriage. Lunging for adventure, Anne leaves Prince Edward Island to teach at an elite girls' school in a town on the mainland. There, she clashes with the headmistress, an ice-tempered spinster (Rosemary Bullock), and falls with the town's aristocrat. She finds an ally in an aging dowager (Diane Waisley Hilder), and a gallant savior in a widowed father (Frank Connolly). But in the end, the seven down her worldly dreams and goes home to Green Gables, Gilbert Blythe and a happy ending.

MacRae: Filming the sequel was not a smooth process. "It became a chase," said Kevin Sullivan, the 31-year-old independent producer of Anne who also wrote and directed both adaptations. "What something is such a huge success, there is an overwhelming desire to cash in. People try to exert control over it. I mean, I can say, 'I did it.' But Sullivan added that "magical performance" from the cast ultimately prevailed over creative disputes.

People who get close to Anne tend to get close to history about her. Contests of the Green Gables character has been a subject of contention since Montgomery first began feuding with her Boston pub-

lisher in 1910. After a series of bitter court battles, she agreed to a settlement of \$17,000—barely covering her legal costs—and lost the rights to her first seven novels, including several Anne novels. Meanwhile, the publisher sold screen rights to Anne for \$60,000.

Sullivan: Hollywood producers made three movies based on Anne's story. A 1919 silent movie showed an American flag flying above Anne's school—a swag that led Montgo-

mery—"just about every country with a broadcasting outfit," said Sullivan.

The bland, clean-cut Sullivan looks more like a prep-schooler than the star-torned of a highly successful musician sitting in the office adorned with Victorian art and antiques, he recalled his first encounter with Anne. Growing up in Toronto, he was exposed to Montgomery's novel in Grade 5 when a teacher read it in the class. Certain images stuck with him, he said, but the book



Folows, Dewhurst, Breaching new life into an enduring legend with magical performance

was just a vague memory when, as a struggling film actor in 1962, he became interested in acquiring the rights. "Without ever meeting the book," Sullivan explained, "I became involved in a treasure hunt. I knew that Anne was a valuable property."

Jurvet: The hunt turned into an investigative ordeal. Campbell and Harris assumed that they owned the rights and they maintained that any new film or TV production should come under their control. Sullivan delved into the fine details of copyright law and began negotiating directly with the Toronto-based lawyer representing Montgomery's estate. After spending nearly \$250,000 of his own money—and negotiating his mortgage—Sullivan acquired the rights. Then, the film-maker finally reeled the book. "I was tremendously disappointed," he recalled. "I thought, oh my God, this is a juvenile story. Here we are going to make the most interesting in everybody's." Apologizing himself both as a writer and director, Sullivan went to design a drama, that would appeal to all ages. He auditioned 1,000 girls across the country for the role of Anne—as



Sullivan, elusive

as the country for the role of Anne—as

action that was as much a publicity stunt as a casting call. Meanwhile, Sullivan approached Hollywood veteran Katharine Hepburn to play a supporting role. Hepburn declined, but suggested that her American granddaughter, Schuyler Grant, play the role of Anne, the CBC, however, insisted that the star be a Canadian. (Grant later was the part of Diana.)

Grant's star should play Anne because she's the first in a series of similarities between Sullivan and the CBC. The network executive in charge of independent family dramas, Nads Har-

mons, Folows recalled. "Schuyler and I used to steal Polaraud film from the street and take tons of photographs. We would go into the museum and hair trailer and put on all the wigs. She would put on my red wig and play Anne, I would put on her black wig and play Diana."

Reunion: But the sequel's production lacked the spirit of innocence and spontaneity that pervaded the first show. Anne's success had heightened expectations among all involved. And the teenage stars were suddenly young adults, with more complicated lives. Folows

or, you feel like saying, 'All right, already. Do something.' Folows notes that she and Sullivan "may not have shared the same vision. It's so much a woman's piece, Anne. There were certain things that meant a lot to me that may not have been as important to Kevin. I cared very much about that show. Maybe I cared too much."

Sullivan again warmly of Folows—but his description of Harcourt was harsh. Charging her with "meddling" in the production, he said she overstepped her mandate as a network executive. "She was so desperate to maintain her



Japanese tourists at Green Gables: a central shrine for Anne worshippers and a place where dreams and reality mingle

court, campaigned strongly for Magna Folows. Harcourt told Harmons, "I know she was the only one who could bring out only the experience but the stardom." But Folows failed to impress Sullivan with her first audition. Harcourt insisted that he give her a second chance, and she finally won the role a year after she first tried out for it. Sullivan now concedes that Folows was the right choice. "She has an enormous well of emotions to draw on," he said. "She is able to deliver a very subtle virtuosic performance at the drop of a hat."

Guides: During the filming of the 1985 drama, the contagious energy of Anne's character displaced much of the tension surrounding Anne the property. The set became an elaborate playground for the younger cast members. Jonathan Grant, playing his first professional role as Gilbert Blythe, struck up a close friendship with Folows, the child-star veteran. And together with Schuyler Grant, they formed a giddy trio both on and off the set. "It got to be mischie-

vous," Folows recalled. "Schuyler and I used to steal Polaraud film from the street and take tons of photographs. We would go into the museum and hair trailer and put on all the wigs. She would put on my red wig and play Anne, I would put on her black wig and play Diana."

had to divide her time between the Anne set in southern Ontario and the set of *Darwin's*, a feature movie that she was filming in California. "It was pretty hectic," she said. "I was taking red-eye flights and staying up 36 hours at a time. I got food poisoning on my way back from San Diego once—I buried my way across the continent back to the set."

Shooting a lush five-hour period drama on a \$4.8-million budget required a tight schedule. And as time ran out, tensions began to fray. Sullivan says that filming was delayed by three hours one day because Folows sat in her trailer talking to Harcourt on the phone plotting changes to the ending. Both Folows and Harcourt deny that the conversation took place. But Folows still maintains that she is not entirely satisfied with the final scene, which ends with a shafts embrace between Anne and Gilbert. "We were rushing things that shouldn't be rushed," she says. "By the time these two got togeth-

er, you feel like saying, 'All right, already. Do something.' Folows notes that she and Sullivan "may not have shared the same vision. It's so much a woman's piece, Anne. There were certain things that meant a lot to me that may not have been as important to Kevin. I cared very much about that show. Maybe I cared too much."

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I'll be home for Chivas


 Paul Bonfield
 OLYMPIC SPEEDSKATING
 GOLD MEDALLIST

etc. he adds, "The big money is in its longevity."

Pilgrimage: Certainly, the Green Gables legend has provided Prince Edward Island with an enduring source of revenue. This summer more than 700,000 tourists, many attracted by the Anne legend, visited the island and contributed \$72 million to the province's economy. Charlottetown's theatrical Anne, which has been selling out for 50 consecutive years, is Canada's most successful stage play. Together with the Anne souvenir industry, it nets about \$6 million a year. Said Harvey Swartz, marketing director for the province's department of tourism, "Anne breathes life into us as a destination. Economically, it is doing what Mickey Mouse has done for Disneyland."

The island is dotted with establish-

ments capitalizing on Anne's reputation. They include the Green Gables Museum, the Green Gables Tea Room, Anne's House of Dreams, the Anne Shirley Motel and Cottage—there is even a chain of Green Gables convenience stores. And various marketing campaigns using Anne look-alikes mean that red-haired, freckled girls are in steady demand. But the central shrine for Anne-mongers is the diaphanous house near Charlottetown that is said to have served as Montgomery's model for Anne's home. This season 256,000 visitors made the pilgrimage to Green Gables—including thousands of Japanese.

Wink: In Japan, Anne-followers have developed into a cult. The book was first translated into Japanese in 1952, with the title *Anne of the Red Hair*. Since then it has sold about a million

copies. Groups of Japanese tourists buy special \$4,500 overseas packages to Prince Edward Island to see the Anne museum and visit Montgomery's house. *Saturday* has speculated that Anne's combination of independence and loyalty parallels the tension between individualism and family duty in Japanese society. Yukio Katsura, who teaches literature at the University of Hiroshima, wrote that amid the warship of postwar Japan, parents and teachers saw Anne as "an ideal heroine who showed the readers how to live in such difficult circumstances with hope and cheerfulness."

Despite that universal appeal, most literary critics have not taken Montgomery's fiction seriously. But the recent publication of her journals has aroused more interest. English profes-

or Mary Eakin of the University of Georgia, in Ontario, who credited the diaries, calls Montgomery "the Shakespeare of children's literature." And novelist Margaret Atwood says that the journal reacquaints herself with the first Anne book in 1964 when she read it to her daughter, Jess, now 15. "It has the shape of a fairy tale," said Atwood.

Passionate: Perhaps the strongest testament to the story's power is the way so many people treat its heroine as if she actually existed. They visit a green-gabled house where she once lived. They look at a little bedroom where she never slept. And those who have come closest to her—including Helen Palmer, Anne's developed a passionate, Anne-like loyalty to the character. But, ultimately,

the most tangible spirit in the fictional world of Green Gables is that of Lucy Maud Montgomery. And with the publication of *The Selected Journals*, her character is gradually coming into focus. Inventing the sort of happy endings that eluded her in life, Montgomery fostered in child from the orphanage of her imagination and her Anne, clinging stubbornly to the reality of dream, his found a home in the imagination of millions.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON with
 BARBARA MANSFIELD in
 Charlottetown and ANN
 BENTLEY in Toronto

AN AUTHOR'S PAINFUL SECRETS

Lucy Maud Montgomery was a lonely teenager in her early life when she created the ebullient Anne Shirley. A dark-haired and defeat-looking teacher, she was caring for her dictatorial grandmother in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and suffering from chronic headaches. She turned to work on her first novel, *Anne of Green Gables*, for refuge. "I've just been having a bitter cry in the twilight," she wrote in her journal around that time. "This life is simply terrible!"

Montgomery, born to a Scottish Presbyterian family in Charlottetown as Nov. 30, 1874, had learned to divide her time between two dwellings—the mostly unhappy everyday realm and an imaginary universe of warmth and contentment. "It is possible to create our own world and live in it happily," she once wrote to a friend. "If it were not, I do not think I could exist."

Montgomery learned about loss early in life. When her mother died, before she was 2, her father moved to Prince Albert, Sask., leaving his daughter with her harsh, devout maternal grandparents. At 9 she began keeping a diary to ease the pain of isolation. This week Oxford University Press is publishing the second volume of *The Selected Journals of L.M. Montgomery*, offering a fuller picture of the author's yearning for happiness.

The first volume describes her attrac-



Montgomery: yearning

tion to P.E.I. farmer Hermann Lank, the only man she ever loved. But feeling that he was her social inferior, she decided not to marry him. "Love was a strong passion with me," she wrote, "but pride—and perhaps rationality—was equally strong." Rationality triumphed at 35 when she became the wife of Presbyterian minister Evan Macdonald, for whom she felt no desire. They settled in Lunenburg, Ont., near Toronto, and Montgomery led three sons. Her husband began to suffer from severe depression, and Montgomery nursed many of his painful delusions. "I feel," she wrote, "as if I were beating my hands against a stone wall."

Montgomery herself suffered from bouts of nervous exhaustion—attacks she described as "hours I am hazy, in hope or belief." In later life, she became dependent on drugs to rouse her from bleakness. Still, she continued to write, producing 26 novels in all—15 in the Anne series—four books of short stories and one book of poetry. But her dark side overwhelmed her in the end. "I feel my mind is going," she wrote to a friend shortly before her death, on April 26, 1942. For Lucy Maud Montgomery, happiness was the stuff of fiction—something only a character like Anne Shirley could know.

—ANN BENTLEY in Toronto


 FURS: A CANADIAN HERITAGE

She is a long way from Gwen Gables. The camera is set up in the parlor of an ornate Victorian residence in Pasadena, Calif.—passing as a Tennessee mansion. Costumed as a young woman of the 1920s, her cornrows hair twisted into a stylish knot, Megan Follows sits in a chair across from Kirk Douglas. The 39-year-old Canadian star of *Anne of Green Gables* and the thirty 11-year-old Hollywood veteran are shooting a TV remake of the 1960 classic *Inherit the Wind*, the story of the so-called “monkey trial” of teacher John Scopes, who was pilloried in 1925 for teaching Darwin’s theory of evolution. Douglas plays the crafty prosecutor, James Beahm; the heroic lawyer—and Follows—the defendant’s naive fiancée. As the camera rolls, Follows transforms herself into a shy, small-town southern girl.

Riveting: Clutching hat and gloves with trembling fingers, Follows casts a frightened, pleading look at Douglas’s towering figure. There is a delicate quaver in her voice, which is tinged with the husky blush of a southern accent. Her performance is riveting, and Douglas is visibly impressed. At the end of the scene he tells Follows where she is from: “Toronto,” she replies. “My God,” says Douglas. “How do you Canadians know so many Canadian cities in this business?”

Already a seasoned professional with a decade of experience in front of the camera, Megan Follows is one of the youngest—and hottest—talents in Canada’s emerging film pack. After the extraordinary success of the first installment of *Anne of Green Gables* in 1985, she has won critical acclaim for starring as a 16-year-old Montana farm girl in the recent film *Stinking Water*. And she has just finished playing a supporting role with Oscar-winning actor William Hurt in *Drivley*, a Second World War drama about a Quebec

CANADA'S RISING 'BRAT PACK'



Follows: a professional who longs to play a wicked or crazy character

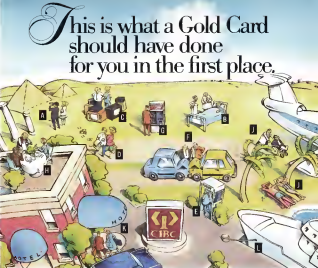
family in San Diego, Calif. In *Inherit the Wind*, which was to finish filming this week, Follows held her own with the old guard of Hollywood actors David Green, the Los Angeles-based Canadian who is directing the TV movie, calls her talent exceptional. “Some actresses wear their parts like a mask,” he said. “She’s wrapped inside her like a cloak.”

Emerging: Follows belongs to a generation of Canadian actors who are drawn to the adolescent energy so highly prized by Hollywood, but who also pre-

sented a natural subtlety, intelligence and poise. Nurtured in the smaller and more sheltered confines of the Canadian movie industry and the CBC, they also acquire depths of experience unavailable to their American counterparts at such an early age. At the head of the pack is superstar Michael J. Fox of NBC TV’s *Family Ties*. The distinctive 36-year-old from Burnaby, B.C., reinvented time travel in *Back to the Future* (1985) and has not looked back since. A more recent recruit is 26-year-old Kiefer Sutherland, the eldest son of actor Donald Sutherland. Sharing his father’s talent for playing eccentric characters, Sutherland was a critically acclaimed vampire in last summer’s *Lost Boys*. In *Bright Lights, Big City*, due in movie theaters next February, he costars with Fox as a night creature of a different color—a dishwasher in Manhattan.

Starring: Talent seems to be an inherited trait among Canada’s best pack. Follows is the daughter of Toronto-based actors Ted Follows and Dawn Greenhalgh. And even Jonathan Cohen, who made his acting debut as Anne’s rival, Gilbert Blythe, is the son of a highly public personality—Secretary of State David Crombie. Jonathan’s success in *Anne* has led to a starring role in CBC’s \$17-million drama series *Mount*

Angel, due to premiere next month. Another performer following in parental footsteps is Leah Patten, 13, daughter of Toronto actors Gordon Pinnett and Cherrise King. After several frustrating years of trying to catch a wave in Hollywood’s talent pool, the young Pinnett recently landed a leading role in *Midnight*, the true story of an outcast African prince. Portraying McGray’s first wife, Pinnett began a three-month shoot in South Africa last week. Said her mother: “She played the other



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Fox: distinctive head of the pack

night, and she was lovely and a little scared."

Pasquet and King shielded Leah from an acting career until she was 16. But Follows has finally grown up in front of the camera. She has been acting professionally since she was 9, when she made her TV debut in a Bell Canada commercial. Her career began to blossom when she was 11 with a regular role on the Global network's *Mut and Jerry's*, a 26-part series about a pioneer family in 19th-century Canada. By 12, Follows had played a starring role in *The Doctors*—a made-in-Toronto series created by sleazy king Norman Lear—and she was ready to move to Los Angeles with her actress sister, Edwina, now a 26-year-old screenwriter. Her brother, Laurence, 24, and her other sister, Samantha, 20, are also actors. But Greenhalgh "they have never really been exposed to any other profession."

Triumphs But Meyer has eclipsed the rest of the family. In 1984 she costarred in the balcony at the Academy Awards as the Toronto-made dream boys and girls who are there for love-ies short. Later, in Canada, she was acclaimed as a female goalie on a boy's team in CBC TV's *Hockey Night*. The following year she costarred as the all-Canadian Anne of Green Gables. Now, Follows is at a difficult stage in which she will have to graduate from child star to adult actress. Rose in *Shocking*, she was cast as a 16-year-old. But it was a lead role that offered an emotional horizon as wide as the Mexican prairie where it was filmed. And with *Felbert the Wind*, Follows finally playing a character slightly older than herself. The actress dismisses any concerns about being type-cast as an ingenue. "I knew I will age,

and my face will age with me," she said. "It is not the kind of early young face that, no matter how old you get, you still have the look of a little kid."

Versatile: It is a fact that a fragile and childlike one moment, then resolute—almost imperious—the next. Sitting in the living room of the modest bungalow that she rents in Los Angeles, she wears faded blue jeans and a pink jersey that hangs loosely on her slight shoulders. Like Anne of Green Gables, Follows seems boldly self-assured, and she admits that she identified deeply with the character. "I had a false sense of maturity when I was younger," she said, "because I was working with adults—trying to be like them. Anne was a bit like that too." And beneath Anne's apparent confidence, added Follows, "she is also very unsure of herself. She was terrified of

Now, Follows has a steady boyfriend, a Canadian whose anonymity she protects. And as Anne, she has portrayed the blossoming of a 14-year-old orphan into an attractive woman in the verge of marriage. But the high-glamour beauty of Hollywood still brings out her insecurity. "There are a lot of beautiful girls here," she said, "and I have always felt like a bit of an outsider." This month she is moving—with her boyfriend—to New York City, where she plans to study her craft and to augment her screen work with stage roles. In February she plans to co-star with her mother and sister Samantha in a Toronto stage production of *The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds*. Follows's first professional theatre role. She says that she longs to play a character who is wicked or crazy. "I would like to be known for my diversity," she said. "Like Meryl Streep."

Heavenly: One evening in October, on the set of *Felbert the Wind*, Follows was sitting in her dressing-room trailer suffering from severe bronchitis. Her condition had worsened after she spent the previous afternoon standing around in a rainy graveyard in Elm a local home for the dying. Had dropped by to console her. "You have a lung cancer ahead of you," he said, "so go home and take care of yourself!" Douglas went on to lecture her gently about the importance of staying healthy. "He was very sweet," recalled Follows—who accepted the advice with the grace of a young woman in training to be a star.

—DEAN JOHNSON in Los Angeles

Pasquet: Hollywood's talent pool

her own sexuality, her own femininity." Like Anne, who caresses her sister over Gilbert Ryle's head when he leaves her in class, Follows tended to overcompensate for her insecurities while growing up. "I was always a bit mean to boys," she said with a mischievous laugh. "I did something quite terrible to one boy when I was 12." He was teasing her before a large group of friends. "I grabbed his truck pants and pulled them down in front of everybody," she recalled. "He freaked out and chased me around the yard. I finally turned around and gave him a bloody nose." Later, as Follows began to appreciate boys, she was devastated to find that the attraction was not always mutual. "When my hormones were happening, I didn't get a lot of attention from boys," she said. "I was teased for being fat-chested."

Debarred: vampire, child-actor

JOYS FOR YOUNG READERS

While *Atwe* of Green Gables continues to dwell in the imaginations of children and adults, the Canadian-born *Atwe* author Lucy Maud Montgomery is generating new dreams and distractions for juvenile readers. And for those who find holiday shopping no more exciting or magical than an evening at the bookstore, the new books for young people can provide an eye-catching and entertaining antidote to gift-buying overload. This year's sprightly selection of children's titles ranges from the basic ABCs to a primer on labor unions. The following books, most of them Canadian, promise to intrigue children of all ages—and to win the hearts of the adults who shop for them.

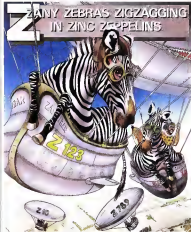
Chances: For the third year in a row, Montreal author/illustrator Raphaële Poulin has produced one of the season's finest picture books. In her 1991 story, *Here You Seen Josephine!*, a small boy named Daniel goes on his zany way out through the patchwork streets of inner-city Montreal. Now, in *Can You Catch Josephine?* (Dundurn Books, \$12.95), Daniel unwittingly brings his poodle, wild pet to school in his backpack. Josephine leads him on a chase through the corridors, which ends in the office of the school principal—who happens to be a closet cat lover himself. The book's great strength is its artwork. While many children's book illustrations suffer from an excess of pastel sweetness, Poulin uses vibrant colors to paint figures with expressive faces. His artwork has an unconventional beauty—and considerable wit. In one classroom picture, Josephine is easy to miss at first glance. But a closer look reveals a fussy paw poking through a desk's inkwell holder.

Spinning: Finally, Franklin Hammond's *Tin Little Jacks* (Groundwood Books, \$9.95) is more conventional than Poulin's *Josephine* books. But author/illustrator Hammond has created a spirited work that performs double duty as a reading book and a bedtime story for very young children. It starts with one duck pecking in the pen and ends with 10 ducks tucked into bed. The book features brightly colored, soft-edged pictures and captions with little hissing sound effects as "tin little ducks snubbing in the tub-grungy, plub, bubble, run."

On a less exuberant note, one of the year's best read-aloud books acknowledges that childhood is not all sweet-

ness and light. *Deep Thinker And The Stars* (Three Trees Press, \$5.95 paper, \$14.95 cloth) is a deft and gentle tale about a Canadian Indian girl's response to the death of her grandfather and the birth of her brother. Patricia Murdoch's text and Kelli Johnson's brown and yellow illustrations tell the story of Shara, who is also know-

sign, for alphabet books can rival *Animals* (Orion Publishing, \$17.95), by Australian illustrator Graeme Base. With beautifully dramatic pictures celebrate each letter with such scenes as "hottest place containing mysterious mathematical concepts." In addition to the nice staring silently at computer screens, that illustration



From *Animals*: an eye-catching, entertaining antidote to gift-buying overload

by her special native name, Deep Thinker. She sees a resemblance between her new brother and one of her grandfathers—whose she remembers and misses deeply—and she resolves that the baby's special name should reflect that fact. *Snugglyforward* but lyrical, *Deep Thinker And The Stars* is a spellbinding book.

For sheer virtuosity of graphic de-

sign, few alphabet books can rival *Animals* (Orion Publishing, \$17.95), by Australian illustrator Graeme Base. With beautifully dramatic pictures celebrate each letter with such scenes as "hottest place containing mysterious mathematical concepts." In addition to the nice staring silently at computer screens, that illustration

contains dozens of other objects starting with M. Spotting the swag, the marble and the monster—or the very Zos zigzagging in zinc zepelins on another page—should provide hours of entertainment.

By the time most children have been in school for a few years, they have developed a mind-broadening appetite for mathematics. *Time and Science*

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Hiram Walker
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Taste the difference.



Join forces in *Magic Wheel and Other Great Experiments* (Grey de Penier Books, \$5.95) by Gordon Penner—better known to his young readers as the mad scientist Dr. Zed. In one of the 21 kitchen-sink laboratory experiments in his new book, Penner uses what he calls "magic mud"—a goo made from cornstarch, water and food coloring—to illustrate that something can be a liquid and a solid at the same time. For children were interested in science than science, there is *Money An Amazing Investigation* (Grey de Penier Books, \$5.95) by Eve Drescher. The laid, rapid-fire text includes practical advice on how banking works with trivia tidbits—including the knowledge currency still used by the Yap Islanders of the Pacific Ocean huge diamond-shaped stones that "weigh as much as a compact car."

Snappy Another book focusing on the workaday world is *Pay Cheques and Pictorial Lines* (Kids Can Press, paper \$12.95, cloth \$19.95). Explains one of her 10th-century Irishman Capt. Charles Boycott gave his name to a labor dispute tactic—and of the medieval origin of the term "shop steward"—are among the many anecdotes that *Pay Cheques* delivers which snappy on-the-spot punch aimed at middle-grade readers, the past-tidbits sort by Claire Mackay is a lively guide to the history, purpose, operation and future of frequently unpopular or misunderstood institutions. While clearly written from a labor perspective, it is a thoughtful, fair-minded work.

For more adventuresome skills, kids will enjoy Janet Foster's journey to the *Top of the World* (Grey de Penier Books, \$12.95), a glittering account of a high-altitude odyssey. Foster's diary takes young readers from herds of antelope-like animals at Pond Inlet to melted pools of hot springs—and to towers where the northern lights and the midnight sun hang in the sky. Although Foster's simple photographs of exotic diving expeditions, sluggy mark-ocean and melt-eyed seal pups often pale beside her impressive text, *Top of the World* is a well-told book for children.

With the torch relay for the Calgary Winter Olympics already under way in Canada, one of the most timely nonfiction

titles of the season is *Panicle Buzgala's On Your Mark, Get Set, All About the Olympics Then & Now* (Kids Can Press, \$9.95). Moving from the starting block of the ancient Greek Olympics through the hurdles of totalitarianism, racism and superpower quarrelling that have created problems for the modern day Games, the book is a funny—and frank—look at the rush for gold. Buzgala's fascination with the individual challenges of each sport makes for entertaining reading about what to watch for in 1988.

School-age sports fans will find that Martya Godfrey's new *Baseball Crazy* (Janet Lerner & Co., \$4.95 paper,

Among the seemingly harmless subjects are two masks—ones that generate mysterious and dangerous powers. Staged in Indian mythology and modern-day fairy drama, *Pale Face* is terrifying and exciting.

Fires Dragons are normally terrifying in their own right, but Nenechah, the mild-mannered hero of Dana Kadzha's fantasy novel *A Book Dragon* (Harvard, \$14.95), is a sensitive serpent for the 1980s. Nenechah lives in England with his grandmother in the 13th century—a time when dragons can no longer breathe fire and are trying to stop eating humans. After one of his grandmothers dies, Nenechah stops eating altogether and shrinks to the size of a dragonfly. He is blown into a nearby monastery, where he becomes the guardian of a hand-painted manuscript. For the next five centuries Nenechah travels with the book as it moves across Britain and to present-day North America.

At the end of the work, Kadzha, a marketing professor at the University of Ottawa, touches on such subjects as the lobster plague and the greed of a modern real estate developer. Kadzha blends wildly diverse elements into a cohesive narrative. *A Book Dragon* is a worthwhile challenge not only for older children but for their parents.

For both adults and young people there is a compelling heroine in *Little By Little* (Penguin Books, \$14.95), by young people's author Jean Little. In the autobiographical account of her youth in the Orient and Guelph, Ont., Little writes about her handiwork of neurosis, her complicated her quest to fit in, learning to ignore such epithets as "brown-eye," she delved into the fantasy world of books, nose pressed firmly to the page in order to see the words. Little's smiling and often humorous book focuses on the joy and pain of growing up—the time of learning as Little writes, "how close laughter is to tears." That paradox, and countless other thought-provoking notions that lie between the covers of the season's new books, will give young minds material to ponder in the months and years to come.

Baseball For adolescent readers, there is also a rich selection of both fiction and fact. *Pale Face* (Greenwood Books, \$12.95) is a frightening novel by Wabney Wilton Kats. Thirteen-year-old Laney Melkoyne is being a hard enough time dealing with her parents' divorce and her obnoxious older sister. When Laney discovers some ancient Inuit artifacts preserved in a bag near her home in London, Ont., her troubles intensify.

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SAMSUNG





The familiar warm air front of a chinook descends on a Calgary resident on a snow-covered breadth of midwinter spring

THE WINTER OLYMPICS

Confronting the warm winds of winter



They arrive with little warning. Tumbling, sometimes roaring, down from the Rocky Mountains, they transform snow-packed ski slopes into mountains of slush, cross-country ski trails into bumpy paths, pisting skis into puddles and Calgary's winter into spring. In the Alps, they are called *foshe*; in California's Sierra Nevada, they are known as Santa Anna; and in Alberta's Rockies, chinooks. But in the offices of the 1988 Winter Olympic Games organizing committee (OGC), they mean just one thing: trouble.

Occasionally reaching velocities of up to 180 km per hour and capable of raising air temperatures by 35°C with a low bar, the unpredictable chinook winds pose a threat to next February's Winter Games that no amount of money or planning can deflect. Said Environment Canada meteorologist Ernie Thomson, co-ordinator of OGC's weather services: "Chinooks do not have a pretty pattern, as it is impossible to predict them more than a week ahead of the Games. But since 1877 there has been at least one chinook in Calgary every February."

The nature of the chinook has not changed since traders at Fort Astoria—now Astoria, Ore.—christened

the foehn winds. They were called chinooks because they reached the foot from the direction of the Chinook Indian tribe's camp at the mouth of the Columbia River. But then, as now, the real origin was the Pacific Ocean. When warm and moist Pacific air masses move inland, they rise as they reach the mountains. The moisture condenses, falling as precipitation. The air is warmed again as it crosses the eastern slopes of the Rockies—boosted an additional 1°C for each 300 m of its descent.

As a chinook rushes down to replace Arctic air masses, its distinctive bank of clouds can be seen over the mountains and citizens know that a breath of midwinter spring is on its way. Some chinook residents have been truly miserable. Said Thomson: "In February, 1967, the temperature in Medicine Hat rose 32.7°C in one hour—from -18.7 to 5°C. That kind of rise is not unusual. And sustained winds in the 20- to 30-km-per-hour range can be expected. But gusts recorded during chinooks in Calgary have reached 180 km per hour."

Last year, during the record-warmest Calgary winter on record, there were 71 days when the maximum temperature was above 0°C. Only the balmy winter of 1980-1981 was warmer. In March the Games' alpine ski hills, situated in the heart of the chinook belt, and the bobsleigh facilities

in Calgary, were chinook-ravaged. The results, for the most part, were encouraging. At the alpine venue—on Mount Allan, at Nakiska, 80 km west of Calgary—training for the women's World Cup downhill ski races was temporarily delayed when heavy temperatures turned the snow to slush. Race and Games organizers watched helplessly as tons of artificial snow—produced by the facility's state-of-the-art snowmaking equipment—melted and ran in rivers down the mountain. Later, an around-the-clock snowmaking operation helped to cover the alpine courses and the World Cup races were run. At the same time, organizers at the Piqueur '88 bobsleigh races managed to carry on as scheduled at Calgary's Canada Olympic Park, the high-tech refrigerative system at the park retarded the snow faster than the chinook could melt it.

For most Albertans, the legendary chinooks are a blessing, unpredictable but still pleasantly surprising interludes that bring relief from cold winters. Said Willow-He rancher Nancy Peters: "The animals spread out and start kicking up their tails. Chinooks affect people the same way." Next February, however, Games officials may respond differently to an untimely arrival of the wind they call chinook.

—JAN QUINN and FRED WHEELER in Calgary

No room at the inns

It will be a tight squeeze for many of the 85,000 people expected to visit Calgary next February for the Winter Olympics. Almost a year before the Feb. 13 opening ceremonies, the so-called Olympic family—the Calgary Games organizing committee known as OGC, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Canadian Olympic Association (COA), other national Olympic organizations, corporate sponsors, media executives, VIPs and IOC-designated

politicians, foreign government officials and guests of COO and the city of Calgary account for another 500 rooms. The Games' own festival organizers have also booked 500 rooms. And technical, security and computer staff will take up another 1,000 beds.

Despite the bonanza, not all hoteliers are happy with their Olympic deal. OGC reserved half the 387 rooms at the Skyline Hotel, which services the Calgary Convention Centre. But

room program called Homestay will provide rooms in unoccupied Calgary homes for \$50 per night. In addition, 1,758 Calgarians have made their homes available through the bureau's rent-a-home program. Said the program's assistant manager Mylene Hayes: "We've reached 300 reservations can expect to pay about \$2,500 for seven nights to sleep six to eight people." Executive Accommodation Inc., one of two private firms aiming at the market's top end, is offering one-bedroom suites at \$4,000 for 10 days.

Equally upscale are the special Games preserves of the sponsors and VIPs. The rich and famous will have access to a "hangar" at Centre Olympic Park where they may watch the ski jumping events in comfort. And Team Pakistan '88—46 of competitors that provided COO and the Olympic Trust with \$5 million worth of goods and services—has exclusive use of the Executive Club at the Saddledome, site of hockey and figure skating events.

Parents of the Olympic athletes—those of Canadian Olympians will be down to the Games in the city—will be accommodated at the sponsor Labatt Breweries Ltd.—will be booked free of charge by more than 700 Calgary families. Said Robin MacIsaac, co-ordinator of OGC's volunteer program: "This has never been done before. Most



Calgary's Palliser Hotel, IOC headquarters for the Games, with VIP guests, a smorg of pillows

VIPs reserved the vast majority of the host city's 2,000 first-class hotel rooms. Visitors not related to the "family" will end up paying first-class rates for second-class accommodations, renting rooms in local homes or staying extra hours. Explained COO branding manager Russell Sandhu-Elliott: "We needed 15,000 rooms alone. And unfortunately, we will waste a lot of pillows. Most of the 900-bedded rooms have two beds, but VIPs and top sponsors do not double up."

The official Olympic program will take over the entire 46-room Palliser Hotel, IOC headquarters during the Games. The IOC, its member Olympic committees and international sports federations will occupy a total of 350 hotel rooms. Representatives of the 55 official Games sponsors and suppliers—who paid up to \$87 million for rights to use various Olympic symbols—have reserved more than 3,000 rooms. Visiting heads of state, federal

the committee will not be using the convention facilities, which they booked for the entire month of February. Complained the Skyline's general manager Richard Cochrane: "February, 1988, should be the busiest month of the century. But we may be having old baggage room stuff. That baggage hall space was booked up by OGC and they are not using it."

More than 2,000 athletes and key team officials will stay free of charge at Olympic villages on the University of Calgary campus and in Glenora, Alta., 160 km west of Calgary, site of the cross-country and biathlon events. Athletes in demonstration sports will be housed at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. About 2,500 media and television technicians are booked into two private villages built especially for the Games.

While hotel rooms will be scarce, a Calgary Tourist and Convention Bu-

rooms have not been selected yet, but people are offering their homes and talking to us. They don't care from which country the parents come."

Some 315-to-eight beds are not yet booked at the Calgary, Banff and Castle Mountain youth hostels, although COO has reserved the Glen and Ribbon Creek hostel in Mount Manning. The Olympic alpine ski hill volunteers. But people preparing to wait for hotel room cancellations will have to pay. Last week a room that became available for the Games at Calgary's Flamingo Motel was going for \$15 a night—compared with the usual price of \$35. Said manager Muhammad Juma: "This isn't price gouging. If the demand is there and people are willing, we should be able to sell the rooms." Indeed, next February there will be no rooms at the Flamingo—or any other Calgary inn.

—JOHN BOWSE in Calgary

Bringing the Games to the world



In Beijing, this gala performance will begin at 6 a.m. In Moscow, it will dawn viewers at 11 p.m. and in London, 8 p.m. Next Feb. 23 at 1 p.m. nearly 60,000 people at McMahon Stadium in Calgary are to witness "how" the opening ceremonies of the XV Olympic Winter Games. But thanks to miles of coaxial cables, dozens of television networks and a vital handful of satellites, an estimated three million TV viewers around the world will share the experience. Said Ralph Mellanby, 55, executive producer of the Canadian Television Network's Heat Broadcaster (CTV 55) "TV is the biggest team at these Games."

Indeed, when the 16-day 1998 Winter Olympic Games open in Calgary, members of television crews will outnumber the athletes. Between 1,500 to 2,000 covering 14 events—from alpine skiing to demonstration rodeo—TV crews will provide an Olympic record 600 hours of TV coverage from the Games' start to the Games' end. At the same time, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s radio network will transmit more than 580 hours of Games coverage. Repeating the video via the United States will be the ABC network, which paid an Olympic record \$308 million for that right. Explained Mellanby: "Delivering the Games to the world is the organizing committee's biggest responsibility."

To that end, the organizing committee of Olympic Games Calgary (OGC), is paying CTV \$85 million to be the first broadcaster. And CTV gave the CBC the Games' radio rights for \$50,000, despite another bid. Said Michael McEwen, vice-president of CTS radio program operations: "We bid with our program. CTV argued that other radio broadcasters were talking dollars. We countered with what we would do."

At ABC, executives were not amazed by the dealings they had encountered in Los Angeles. The Cleveland-based group president of ABC News and

Sports—high bidder in a unique television rights auction staged by CTV in Ottawa in 1994—advised the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for what he called a "strategic" ABC. During a visit to Calgary, Azelinge pointed out that ABC has broadcast the Olympics since 1966 and that because of the record price, the network expects to find a shrewd advertising revenue of about \$10 million on its Calgary coverage. The IOC, Azelinge contended, should have allowed for ABC's "mutualist" relationship to the

and figure skating—are scheduled for the best national advertising periods. Ottawa also made a special deal to provide limited coverage to French-speaking households across the country. In late November the federal government and CTV agreed to subsidize production costs of Histo Canada to bring TV coverage of the Games in French to 300,000 Canadian households outside of Quebec. The province itself is served by TVA, the French-language affiliate of CTV. Under the agreement, Radio Canada will be permitted to broadcast open-



Mellanby, wearing the ski jumpers, breathing as they get ready to start, the pop after they jump.

Games. But the final bid of the rival CBC-TV network was \$5 million lower than ABC's.

Still, showmen have been made. While ABC has refused to renounce its own bid, it stopped short of selling U.S. cable TV rights to ABC's competitors. In Canada, CTV sold cable TV late-night viewing rights to The Sports Network for \$200,000. CTV also recommended ABC to subsidize the opening ceremonies at 1 p.m. with it into the network's high-profile Saturday afternoon sports programming. And for the first time in Olympic history, the Games will be played out over three, not two, weeks, with the closing ceremonies in the plaza, among roaring banners across North America. In fact, high-profile events—such as alpine skiing, hockey

and closing ceremonies and daily one-hour news summaries.

The Calgary Olympics will be high-tech Games with an emphasis on the words of sport: "I want to hear the ski jumpers breathing as they get ready to start, the pop after they jump and the thump as they hit the ground," said Mellanby, a three-time Emmy award winner and Hockey Night in Canada executive producer for 18 years. "The Games plan like mobile units and commentators at venues to broadcast crews in the 120,000-square-foot state-of-the-art International Broadcast Centre (IBC). Then, by cable and microwave, events will be fed to satellites and broadcast to more than 40 countries. Foreign networks can accept continuous coverage, select specific

events or daily summaries, booking time on four satellite dishes operated by Telcel Canada. Teledisk Canada's 43-foot-diameter dish—in Stampede Park—is capable of simultaneously transmitting eight TV signals and up to 130 commentaries to a satellite over the Atlantic. CTV will use two dishes to feed its New York City headquarters. By the Games' end, more than 2,000 hours of programming will be transmitted globally via satellite.

The satellite dishes were snatched by Martin Maran, CTV's former executive director of engineering and technical operations. Maran, who engineered CTV's coverage of Expo 87 and the 1976 Montreal Summer Olympics, died suddenly of a heart attack on Nov. 20 in Calgary. "These games are a monument to him," said Mellanby. "It's his plan, and he had it all ready for us."

That plan will permit viewers to hear the word in ski jumpers glide over Canada Olympic Park. Microphones find at the penalty box and the lowest benches at the backblows will relay the game—of 3-eried—seconds of Olympic hockey. State-of-the-art sound techniques may transform even the 10,000 in indoor speed skating race into "truly exciting television," according to CTV producer Marjorie Lindenberg.

To underline his emphasis on natural sound, the CTV's Mellanby sent briefing books to his network clients detailing when their commentators should be quiet. "I want to hear the word world over may be moved to stand and cheer if Mellanby's dicta are followed. Said Mellanby: "In a cross-country race, I want to hear the skier panting up the hill, not the commentator. The way of them doing it is what is important. One athlete runner as well and come to be known as the trust's 'word police'." Said Jelinek: "I think everyone will agree that they want a little overhead."

Indeed, one week after the trust withdrew its application for an injunction to stop Mellanby's from publishing a special Olympics issue, the protest over the trust's protestation had reached the House of Commons calling himself the "official Olympic spokesperson" for the very, very, Angus (Thomas Bay-Atkinson) called the House. "What benefit could be derived to the Olympic Games, the organizing committee or to Canada by threatening the Olympic Drilling Company or the Olympic Drilling Company?" The House responded by informing the House that the trust had agreed not to threaten legal action against companies that have been using "Olympic" since before 1980—when the word was protected in an effort mark—unless the case creates a direct conflict with the official Olympic sponsor, said Jelinek. "The



Restaurant Pantasoupie outside his Ottawa lounge: a message for the trust.

Ceasing and desisting

They were on a mission from the Olympic Trust of Canada. Since 1969, its possible infringement was too obscure. Lawyers for the trust—the final trustee office of the Canada Olympic Association (COA)—tracked down some 300 individuals, small businesses and large corporations. Ring 80 lawsuits in their attempt to prevent more than 200 Olympic Games-related words, symbols and marks reserved under Section 9 of the Canadian Trademarks Act for use by public authorities. But last week Federal Sport Minister Otto Jelinek, runner as well and come to be known as the trust's "word police," said Jelinek: "I think everyone will agree that they want a little overhead."

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agreement is going to stop and desist." "Beneficiaries of 'Olympic and Olympe' letters from the trust included a men's amateur hockey team in Scarborough, ON, and a Toronto bicycle shop—its using stick-man logos similar to Olympic symbols. The Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada was forced to drop the stick-person symbol it had used for more than six years. And last month the Federal Court of Canada ruled that Olympic Airways, the national airline of Greece, must provide eight free tickets a year to Greece on the airline—plus five return flights per year to any of the airline's other destinations—in the COA in exchange for the right to register the name "Olympic" as the airline's trademark in Canada.

The Calgary Games organizing committee has sold rights to official marks for over \$80 million to more than 50 official sponsors with the consent of the trust. The trust continues to pursue cases in which its marks and symbols are infringed upon and which "improper" usage would adversely affect its ability to raise funds for the Games and answer athletes for the nation of the owner of Canada's Olympic Drilling Lounge typified that "the many recipients of letters from the trust said George Farnsworth: 'They came from Calgary, they call themselves Calgarians. Well, I come from Olympia, so I told them I was calling my place the Olympian and they could go to hell.'"

—RALPH QUINN in Toronto



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FILMS

FAMILY VIEWING

Directed by Atom Egoyan

A woman lies bedridden before a flickering TV screen in the ward of a nursing home. Her grandson, Van (Aidan Tierney), changes channels and wonders what else he can do to help her. He lives with his father (David Hemmick).



Family Viewing's Annie Khamis: a hyper-Freudian household, telephone sex

lent) and his father's lover is a black confidante, where a TV set seems permanently tuned to nature shows. When Van remarks that he has been feeling "kinda weird lately," his father tells him that is normal for a boy of 15. But Dad is a dubious authority. Van is shocked to find that his father is missing the family's video scrapbook by recording love-making scenes while talking to another woman on a telephone sex service. In Family Viewing's hyper-Freudian household, sexual and weird go hand in hand. And the result is mesmerizing.

The prodigy behind the camera, Toronto writer-director Atom Egoyan, has crafted an exceptionally deft and daring Canadian movie on a modest \$160,000 budget. With opaque characters and deadpan dialogue, he builds dark comedy from a seared montage of film and video images. For a while it looks as if the dislocated drama will never fuse into a coherent plot. But magically, it does. Conquering intrapsychic and extrapsychic out of control, Family Viewing is a brilliant anti-thriller to family entertainment.

—DEAN D. JENNISON

LIFE CLASSES

Directed by William D. MacGillivray

Newfoundland native William MacGillivray, 41, who helped found the Atlantic Filmquakers Co-operative in Halifax in 1971, in a prime mover in the Maritimes film industry. His third dramatic film, Life Classes, has won four awards—including best feature at

Halifax's Atlantic Film Festival in October. A movie about a young Cape Breton woman's quest for self-discovery, Life Classes is striking in its sensitivity to the landscapes and life in Eastern Canada.

Spurred by a husband who works in Cape Breton—and by the passion run in her life—Mary Cameron (Jacinta Corrigan) moves to Halifax to make a new life for herself and her newborn baby. Her progress there as a self-taught artist is in step with her personal growth. She moves from painting by numbers to posing as an artist's model—and, later, to drawing her two portraits. Eventually, she meets her own successful art show. The static pace of the opening section of the film effectively sets up Mary's madcap for leaving Cape Breton. Yet the docile, sweet-tempered woman never loses her connection to the island's black grandfather—or to her aging grandmother, who taught Mary to sing Gaelic songs. Graced with Cameron's low-key but convincing performance, Life Classes is a personal statement suffused with the quiet beauty of the Maritimes.

—STEPHEN FREDERSON



France's gift to the world
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VERY SPECIAL

High-tech in the country classroom

AT 8:05 a.m. on a recent Monday, Prof. Harry Woblerl greeted four senior students at Plevna high school in the village of Plevna, Mont. (population 200) with a cheerful "Guten Tag!" and began to teach a German class. Woblerl and his students discussed the weather and German-American relations, reviewed some fine points of German grammar and talked about the homework assignment. Although the class proceeded

networks. Some of the programs also provide supplementary material for computers, tape recorders and video cassette recorders for use in laboratory work and homework assignments. But the costs to local school boards for such equipment and services are considerably less than the salary of a teaching specialist. In turn, the amount of TV teaching has encouraged both public and private networks to provide a greater variety of programming

recused," said Ontario president Lawrence Roger. Now, Ontario broadcasts Woblerl's German classes to 1,300 students in 13 states and a physics class to 400 students. Administrators added exclusions to the curriculum in August, expect to add trigonometry in January and are planning classes in chemistry, home economics and agriculture.

The new technology may provide the solution to a problem experienced by many rural schools in the United States and Canada: while colleges and universities are demanding better marks from applicants, and urban public schools have upgraded their standards accordingly, rural schools have not kept pace. In Plevna high school's case, school superintendent George Bailey said that until the German lessons began this fall, it "had not offered a foreign language class in 15 years." Bailey said that the district school, with classes from kindergarten to Grade 12, draws its 120 students from a ranching and farming area in eastern Montana. He said that it was not practical to pay the \$12,000 yearly salary of a certified part-time foreign-language teacher for only four students—even if one could be attracted to such a remote area.

Instead, the school decided to invest \$2,000 in a satellite receiver and pig a \$1,500 annual fee to one for two hours a week of television programming and three hours a week of computerized laboratory work—which includes exercises in grammar and vocabulary. The fee also covers regular access to Woblerl, either directly by telephone or through messages by telephone or computer. One of the first Plevna students, Jay Hamaker, 17, said that he plans to study engineering at college. "We need foreign languages to go on to college," he added.

Indeed, satellite schools may make more demands on the teachers than on the students. Said Woblerl, "Being on the air is much harder than being in the classroom. You couldn't get away with being as prepared on television." Meanwhile, for rural students participating in such programs, the future looks bright. Woblerl said that the marks received by a group of students from one of the poorest areas in Tennessee were so high that he double-checked them to make sure that they were correct. They were.

—ANNY GREENE in Los Angeles with
MELISSA DYLLA DEWEES in Toronto



Woblerl revolutionizing rural education with lessons beamed in by satellite

along conventional lines, the teaching method was thoroughly modern. Woblerl was conducting the lesson from a TV studio on the campus of Oklahoma State University (left) in Stillwater, 1,300 km from Plevna. His Montana students were among more than 1,300 scattered throughout neighboring states who were watching Woblerl on color TV monitors. And Plevna was the host school that day, which meant that it was the Plevna students' turn to communicate directly with Woblerl through a two-way audio system.

Modern technology is revolutionizing many U.S. country schools, enabling students even in remote areas to take college entrance programs, which many small schools eliminated years ago because they could not afford the specialized personnel. Now, a school equipped with a satellite dish can pick up a variety of academic programs that are offered by both publicly funded and private educational TV

Some Canadian educators have also expressed interest in experimenting with the use of satellites to reach remote areas. To that end, the Alberta department of education and Access Network, a Calgary corporation that provides educational telecommunications services, will begin a trial program in February, in which a satellite computer network will allow correspondence students in rural Alberta to communicate with each other.

One of the major U.S. players in the field is CMC, which three years ago started broadcasting German and physics classes through its nonprofit College of Arts and Science Telecommunication Service. Initially, administrators had only modest hopes for the program, which was intended to help raise academic standards among local rural schools. But when word of the program began to spread, rural schools in other states expressed interest. "Once we got started, it just took

The casino kamikaze

STUNG: THE INCREDIBLE OBSESSION OF BRIAN MALONEY

By Gary Ross
(Oxford, 281 pages, \$22.95)

SOME newspaper headlines appear so often that the stories they describe lose their impact. "30 Die in Holiday Bus Plunge" or "Bank Teller Loans \$17,000 to Boss' Trade." But sometimes the numbers are so large that otherwise routine items become the subject of word conversations on buses and in barrooms. That is precisely what happened in Toronto in 1983 in the bizarre case of a junior banker who lost not \$17,000 but \$30.2 million, gambling with stolen money. His story is smoothly told by Gary Ross in *Stung, The Incredible Obsession of Brian Maloney*.

Ross, author of the gripping novel *Along the Border*, confidently goes behind the flurry of headlines about Maloney, his outrageous and well-barraged house at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) and the various U.S. estate planners who dispatched Lempert to fly their cash-filled suitcase to his boss. As Ross tells it, Maloney's story is more than a car-by-car, dollar-by-dollar recapitulation of a lost's desperate adventures in the curiously combustible worlds of basement tables and balcony sheets. The book is, instead, an often grim account of one man's affliction by a little understood but long recognized disease—compulsive gambling—and the terrible grief that his family, friends and fellow workers paid after the belated diagnosis.

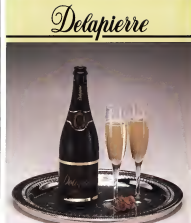
There are no heroes in *Stung*. The only possible exceptions are members of the Metropolitan Toronto Police newspaper-fraud squad, who uncovered Maloney's multi-million-dollar embezzlements as an unexpected bonus during surveillance of a bookmaker who was taking case of Maloney's enormous bets. Despite its wanted internal security system, the CIBC was misled for 20 months by Maloney's fraud, which involved a system of writing phony letters to real depositors.

To Ross, the book's after-the-fact harshness in distilling Maloney's rash and swiftness is not-so-ironic—more an error, was that failure to figure out what he was up to—showed the petty fury of the impostor. Ross also indicts the crime at CIBC's Boardwalk Regency Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., which first notified the CIBC's demands for restitution and las-

er settled out of court rather than subject its operating procedures to public scrutiny. He paints it as an operation willing to foot state gambling laws for the sake of making profits. Both the CIBC and CIBC's Palace are public companies but, as Ross points out, neither has ever explained to shareholders

its behavior in the Maloney affair. As for Maloney, Ross convincingly portrays his story as a case more of weakness than of weakness, more a shame than a crime. The son of a prominent Toronto surgeon, a well-educated and valued employee of the CIBC, a high roller who had no interest in the things that money can buy except another talent to obtain at the crop tables, Maloney finally pleaded guilty to theft and was sentenced to six years in prison.

—ROBERT HILLER



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A brutal inheritance

THE BUTTERFLY CHAIR
By Marvin Quindau
(Random House, 262 pages, \$19.95)

Elze Ruizer, 30, is a survivor—surely. Fifteen years have passed since she watched her father shoot her mother in a snow-covered pasture at dusk and then turn the gun to his own temple. When *The Butterfly Chair* opens, Elze is troubled by unanswered questions and unresolved guilt. Her attempt to save herself is the subject of an impressive novel by Maason, R.C.-based Marvin Quindau. Quindau's first book is the tale of Elze's struggle against an underflow of memories that pulls her into the turbulent past. "Usually children are left behind to inherit the things of their parents," Elze says, addressing her dead father. "But these deaths you left me with, over what am I supposed to do with them?"

Attempting to explain the tragedy, Elze has for years obsessively gathered information about her parents. But she never permits herself to feel the full force of pain until her boyfriend leaves her—and she realizes how the earlier trauma has affected her life. Sitting in her parents' rained old butterfly-shaped curved chair, Elze finally plunges into her memories and dreams in a desperate attempt to finally understand them. Methodically, she begins to seek out reports from doctors and police about her parents' death.

She begins to comprehend how her father, an architect and a college professor who was also a victim of Hitler's war, carried the burden of his war experiences to Canada when he emigrated in 1950. Anticipating how, now his young wife, who loved him passionately after he began leaving her—and whose only solace was her garden flowers Quindau writes, "Their mutations and surprises were never as chilling as the changes that made her house seem bare, her sons of marriage dangerous."

The author describes how the family that "had everything anyone could want" became a "group of people moving awfully down a long, dark tunnel" toward tragedy. Elze's search finally ends in a confessional—and cathartic—letter to her dead father. Quindau makes Elze's journey compellingly real—a vivid, wrenching account of a woman's struggle to come to peace with her past.

—CELINA BELL



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Canada's screen tests

HOME MOVIES TALES FROM
THE CANADIAN FILM WORLD
By Martin Koolman
(Key Porter, \$19.95, 312 pp.)

Gravering up in the shadows of Hollywood, Canada's movie industry absolutely seeks evidence of its own maturity. Each time a locally made movie wins international acclaim, the media rush to announce that Canadian cinema has come of age. But recently the industry seems to have leaped from adolescent adolescence to mid-life crisis in a single bound. *Arts critic* Martin Koolman published his first book on the Canadian film world exactly 19 years ago. This is *Where He Came In: The Career and Character of Canadian Film*. Koolman offered a breezy, informative survey of the country's first big wave of dramatic features. Now, Koolman's sequel, *Home Movies*, takes the reader on a brisk tour of the Canadian back lot, letting all the obvious points of interest. The author deepens the formula with the offbeat amusement of someone all too familiar with it, but his



Joshua's Woods. Lower: deflated grandeur, George

encyclopedic knowledge is impressive.

Home Movies traces the losses and victories of a community torn between Hollywood aspirations and the search for an indigenous film culture. Koolman recalls the Hollywood North fables of a decade ago, when dozens of poorly made

drama movies never reached the screen—often because they were designed around Canadian tax breaks and fading U.S. stars. He compares those films to recent successes—from the deflated grandeur of 1983's *Joshua's Woods* and *How*, starring James Woods and Geena Davis, to the unexpected triumph of *The Decline of the American Empire* in 1986.

An ardent tone of cultural nationalism permeates his writing. In one superbly ironic chapter titled *The Americans Are Coming, The Americans Are Coming*, he discusses "the fable of the seductive and disruptive American intruder who runs across the border to drink, charm and seduce his northern neighbors." And he tells that these both to flee and rail life first be as

amused Canada's *Shorefront*: the *Sign of the Cross*. A made-for-TV movie about a ruthless U.S. union boss who crashes in Canadian opposition. Then he reports on the attempts by Hollywood's powerful lobbyist Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, to block Ottawa's plans to subsidize movie distribution. "Where," asks Koolman mischievously, "was Hal Barks when you really needed him?"

The book's final three chapters are devoted to the search for a cinematic identity. One of the *Home Movies* Nearby every major Canadian filmmaker has tried at one time or another to make a movie out of the story of Norman Bethune, the Canadian battlefield surgeon who died in the Chinese Revolution. Next fall, one Bethune saga, starring Donald Sutherland, will finally be released. Writes Koolman: "It was as if all these people believed the surgeon saint could heal the nation's infected movie industry, purify it and effect some miraculous cure."

When Koolman takes time to be as thoughtful as he is diligent, the results are rewarding. But too often his approach is wishmanlike. Most chapters are collections of production gossip, pot-boiling biographies and capsule reviews. Shrinking the wide screen into a thin volume, Koolman's narrative can become as tangled as the subject it describes. Yet *Home Movies* serves as an invaluable reference. And it provides an illuminating plot summary of Canadian film-making—both onscreen and behind the camera.

—BRIAN D. JORDAN

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ARCTIC IMPERATIVE IN CANADA: LOSING THE NORTH?

By John Honderich
(University of Toronto Press,
258 pages, \$21.95)

LIVING ARCTIC: HUNTERS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH

By Hugh Brady
(Doubleday & McIntyre, 254 pages, \$21.95)

MENTION the Arctic to most Canadians and their eyes glaze over with the thought of a snowy wasteland stretching to the North Pole. In reality, the Arctic is neither empty nor barren. To an Inuit hunter, the region is a breeding ground of animal life, and its Inuit culture, myths and relationships form the stuff of its surprisingly rich customs. To many military officers, the Arctic is something potentially more ominous: the latest arena of international competition, where nuclear submarines pursue each other under the shifting ice. These contrasting visions are the subject of two important new books—*Arctic Imperative*, by Canada Losing the North? by Toronto Star editorial-page editor John Honderich and *Living Arctic: Hunters of the Canadian North* by English writer Hugh Brady (*Days and Dreams*). Written from entirely different perspectives, both among to the same urgent conclusion: the way Canadians develop their Arctic over the next few years may well determine the kind of country Canada will become.

The main focus of *Arctic Imperative* is Canada's sovereignty over its own Arctic regions, which Honderich says is disappearing in the face of increased superpower military competition in the area. He argues that Washington policymakers treat the Canadian Arctic as their own territory in matters of defense. American submarines already roam without

permission in the region's waters, and there are signs that Washington will need some Arctic bases for its Star Wars antimissile program. Some analysts argue that such activity ultimately protects Canada as much as the United States. But Honderich insists that militarization of the Canadian Arctic only fuels superpower tensions.

Arctic Imperative's theme for reducing that tension rests on a simple principle: Canada should take charge of the still largely unexplored Canadian Arctic. The country, Honderich writes,



Small child with snowmobile: beloved sleds and superpower tensions.

should declare a "huge keep-out zone in which the submarines of either superpower would not be allowed to enter." That new buffer territory would be watched over by an enlarged Canadian military presence, including an all-Canadian satellite and underwater radar system, and submarines—although Honderich warns against the expensive nuclear ones that Ottawa now wants to buy. Honderich's proposals are radical, he wants to renege the country's role

in NATO and NORAD toward more Canadian self-defense, rather than abandon those organizations altogether. Those recommendations are likely to arouse opposition. In manpower and equipment, the costs of asserting demonstrable sovereignty in the Arctic would be staggering, putting enormous pressure on an already bloated federal deficit. And Canada's allies in NATO are unlikely to welcome any plan that reduces the nation's military profile in Europe. But Honderich contends that Canadian and American interests in the Arctic are not identical. Canada's first, even mildest, he writes, must be to its own sovereignty.

To Honderich's geopolitical mega-view of the Arctic, Hugh Brady's *Living Arctic* offers a more intimate counterpoint. Brady's superb survey of Canada's arctic native peoples—their social structure, beliefs and hunting habits—is particularly good at demonstrating the wisdom that lies behind the often alien behavior of its subjects. Writing about the Inuit belief that children are the reincarnation of dead, beloved elders, Brady notes that it provides an imaginative bulwark against the ravages of death. Just as importantly, it reinforces the Inuit's highly tolerant attitudes of child-rearing. If his daughter is also his grandfather, Brady writes, "Can I scold her? Could I tell my grandfather he is bad?" But the extreme freedom allowed Inuit

youngsters, Brady writes, "in no way prevents children from attaining an early and disciplined maturity."

Both *Living Arctic* and *Arctic Imperative* argue with resolution of Inuit land claims. Honderich is principally concerned with defining Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic. Brady wants to protect a way of life from which, he contends, more wasteful southern societies have much to learn.

—JOHN BERNHESE

Carrington

THE ESSENCE OF A MAN.



The Human Energy Behind Nuclear Energy

An economics graduate of the University of Montreal, Mrs. Dorne-Ménard worked for eight years with Hydro-Québec, firstly as Assistant to the President. She is a former President of BSA-SRI Inc. (now a subsidiary of medical diagnostic products). Prior to joining the Canadian Nuclear Association she served as Quebec's Delegate General in New York City. She is seen here at McMillan's Nuclear Reactor, a research facility in continuous operation since 1969.

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By Roy Whitaker
*(Editor of Open Doors,
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HEAVEN'S GATE: CANADA'S
 IMMIGRATION FIASCO
 By Victor Malarek
(Macmillan, 262 pages, \$21.95)

The arrival of another boatload of refugees off the coast of Nova Scotia during the summer provoked what many federal MPs described as an unprecedented flood of mail. Once again, immigration policy, particularly as applied to refugees, dominated Commons debates and the news headlines. Now, as the government prepares legislation to streamline the refugee claim procedure, two timely books cast a penetrating light on the topic of who Ottawa lets into the country and why. Roy Whitaker's *Double Standard* and Victor Malarek's *Heaven's Gate* argue persuasively that Canada's immigration policies are rooted in secrecy and deep-

tion, run by a bureaucracy that successive ministers have been unable or unwilling to control.

Whitaker, a political science profes-



Newly arrived Sikhs: deliberate government distortion

or at Toronto's York University, says that for four decades Cold War ideology has guided Canada's choice of immigrants. Federal officials, reluctant

to articulate their real objective—keeping Canada free of Communist influence—have used secret directives as well as legislation to screen out political undesirable, including scholars, trade unionists and peace activists. Whitaker adds: Using the Access to Information Act, Whitaker has discovered several skeletons in the national closet. Among those Canada admitted after the Second World War were such staunch anti-Communists as Jacques de Bergeville, wartime governor of Lyons and a Nazi collaborator (he was finally deported in 1960), and members of a division of the Waffen SS—Galician Ukrainians, who had fought with the Germans against the Red Army.

Toronto *Globe* and *Mail* reporter Victor Malarek, who is a veteran of the immigration beat, writes in a more discursive vein than Whitaker. Describing Canada's immigration policy as a "fiasco," he laments the dearth of public debate as the unions, Ottawa, he says, should be asking questions about the impact of immigration on the country's economy, demographic profile and race relations. "Canada's immigration system has little integrity," says Malarek, "and the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of a long line of weak immigration ministers who have repeatedly failed to put some order into the department." The blame also lies with senior bureaucrats both in the immigration department and the department of external affairs.

Malarek's book exposes the Byzantine workings of an immigration bureaucracy that can take years to process an application. And the author documents the bureaucracy's failure to mostly ignore, one of Ottawa's stated policy objectives. But his most telling indictment is of the government's handling of refugee policy. "Debate over the so-called refugee mission has been deliberately distorted by government suggestions," says Malarek. In his opinion, Ottawa's new refugee legislation is "uninspired" and "will in effect also keep out legitimate refugees."

The combined effect of both books is powerful. Canadians who believe in frank public debate will find little comfort in the chronicle of deceit and self-censorship. But that is precisely the effect that both authors are striving for: their revelations will not comfort the affluent, those waiting at Canada's gates. But they may affect the comfortable—those with the keys.

—STEPHANIE THOMAS

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Toward a global village

Recent advances in computer telecommunications have brought the world ever closer to becoming the global village that the late Canadian communications guru Marshall McLuhan predicted. One major obstacle has stood in the way of reaching that goal of instant worldwide communication: the various telephone and data transmission systems around the world operate with different technologies, each competing with the other and requiring its own set of infrastructure, expensive, specialized hardware. Many of these systems are incompatible. But now a sophisticated new universal system is being introduced that will not only replace some existing technologies but will dramatically expand the communications services available to business and households. Telephone companies around the world are joining forces to introduce a new technology called Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).

The new system, which will allow any home and office to receive voice, computer and video signals simulta-

neously on an existing telephone line, will be available to businesses by 1990 and to homes a few years after that. The potential applications cover a wide range: ISDN will enable users worldwide to exchange messages through text and graphics, buy and sell goods and services, book flights, tickets, pay

A new worldwide communications system, known as ISDN, has the potential for revolutionizing social patterns

bills, place a bet, deliver a lecture or hold a business conference without having to leave their homes or offices. And Andrew Toller, marketing analyst with Toronto-based Evans Research Corp., a company that maintains the communications and computer industries. "Today's system is like a city with a lot of small roads—roads with

curves and dead ends. ISDN is like a superhighway, linking every house."

In Canada, Bell Canada is pioneering the project, and the company has already launched customer trials in Ottawa for ISDN's earliest applications—such as message services and secured telecommunications, which links employees to their offices from home. Other telephone companies in Canada will undertake similar trials in the near future, with Telecom Canada, an association of 11 telephone and telecommunications companies, co-ordinating the results.

ISDN uses conventional phone lines which already service 700 million customers worldwide. As a result, it will be relatively inexpensive to set in place. Still, its proponents face several hurdles before that can be accomplished. For one thing, the system requires universal agreement on standards and services, but some companies have not yet agreed on the final details. As well, some industry analysts are uncertain whether consumers will want to make a wholesale switch to the services offered by a system that, if it is widely adopted, may revolutionize traditional social patterns.

The new system combines state-of-the-art techniques with century-old telephone technology. And according to Brian Hewitt, vice-president of marketing at Bell Canada, "It brings a level of connectivity between the voice world and

the data world which does not exist today." In a conventional telephone system, communications (even through telephone wires) on electrical wires. With ISDN, a silicon chip first translates voice into digital signals. The signals are then transmitted over the public telephone network and converted back to voice at the destination. Because telephones and computers would use the same digital mode, they could share the same phone lines—at the same time.

ISDN will be faster than current data transmission facilities. At top speed, a 1,000-page book could be transmitted in about seven minutes, compared with seven hours with existing videotext systems—equipment that transmits text and graphics (see box). And analyst Toller, "ISDN allows more capacity on a line and means information to pass through. It allows a videotex application to become more efficient."

Telephone companies in Europe, Asia and North America are working to develop the universal network, which could make it as easy for a telephone user to transmit pictures and data as it is to place a phone call. So far, the participating companies have agreed on the



Hewitt offering new services on existing telephone lines

basic standards—except to get ISDN under way—but standards for some of the extra features are still under discussion. Some telephone companies will have to bear the cost of converting their current systems to digital equipment.

The basic need to Canadian consumers will likely not be much higher than they are now, but officials are uncertain

as to whether customers will use certain services enough to make them profitable. Indeed, some features that telephone companies provide now—such as audio and video teleconferencing between people in various locations—have not been popular. Some experts say that it is too expensive—and that many people prefer the security that face-to-face meetings provide. "At the right price it's a wonderful product," said Edward Goldstein, vice-president of the Cambridge, Mass.-based Mac Group, an international management consulting firm. "But will there be enough demand? That's the major stumbling block."

Despite these concerns, communications experts say that it is only a matter of time before state-of-the-art technology is introduced in homes and offices worldwide. Bell Canada, for one, estimates that half of Bell Canada's customers will have access to ISDN in their homes by the mid-1990s. When it becomes widely available, experts predict that teleconferencing—except for about a decade now with the proliferation of personal computers—will increase dramatically. Indeed, several U.S. companies are experimenting with home

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offices for their employees, and by June 1988, American businesses will be able to subscribe to IBM's Road Jerry Canspa, regional director of the IBM project for co work, a holding company with a major involvement in telecommunications. "Many companies want to experiment with telecommunications because of the high cost of maintaining office buildings. Some companies find that employees working at home are more productive."

Real representatives plan to meet with banks, insurance and credit card companies, encyclopedia publishers and hydro-

carbon terminals before even answering the phone. They could also be used to transform the average home into what electronics specialists call a "smart house" by monitoring and automatically adjusting home heating and cooling, maintaining an alarm system and even watering the lawn.

Still, with some issues still unresolved, industry insiders have a running joke about IBM, saying that the initials stand for "I still don't know." But futuristic Alvin Toffler, author of *The Third Wave*, predicts that technological changes such as IBM will be accepted

Messages of love

One user compared it to a drug, another described it as "an exciting passion that will rule you" and another said that it was "a fantastic possibility for easy communication." The subject is for messenger roses (literally "pink message services"), the most popular and controversial offshoot of a computerized telecommunications system in France. Its users take advantage of a nationwide videotex service to convey romantic—and often sexually explicit—messages to each other, anonymously, through text and pictures on videotex terminals. While some eventually make arrangements to meet face-to-face, most, apparently are content to enjoy the virtual thrills of impersonal encounters.

France is a pioneer in the videotex field. In 1980 the Poste Telephonique Telematique (PTT), the state-owned monopoly that controls the nation's postal and telephone services, established the world's first mass consumer videotex system. It is officially called Telenet. But it is widely known as Minitel. But the quiet, brown computer terminals with multi-line screens that are available free of charge—but are expensive to use—to telephone customers. And the system has become a runaway success, with 22 million users throughout the country logging a total of more than three million

hours on their Minitels per month.

Of the more than 5,000 services offered on Telenet—including shopping, banking and information services—600 are devoted to the direct-dialogue services known as messageries, and they account for 70 per cent of all Minitel use. Some people use them for friendly chats or to form support groups for the handicapped or those suffering from debilitating diseases. But one of the most popular is the messenger roses—in French, *les roses*, or pink, is a euphemism for soft-core pornography—which cater to a variety of sexual tastes. Under names such as *Scatex*, *Obsessive* and *Love-Moi Mimi* (Love Me Mimi), the services advertise the attractions of participants. And under pseudonyms such as *Phantom* and *Sex Pistol*, users encourage intimate encounters with new language and semantically graphic language.

Bel Canada plans to begin testing its own videotex system, called Alex, in 1989. Montreal-based and Bell Canada have claimed that Bell's Interactive Services Digital Network will eliminate so-called "dirty lines"—the static and interference on conventional lines. But if Canadians follow the French example, Alex may well provide "dirty lines" of a different sort.

—MARK ELLEN LEWIS in Paris

electric companies to expand the practical uses of the new technology. "We're looking at how a student would be able to research an essay at home by dialing up electronic versions of encyclopedias. One aspect of this technology would allow a person who received a telephone call to see the number of the caller before answering. As a stockbroker, for instance, could use such a system to call up the latest stock prices and the client's file instantly on a

and will present "a potential for social change in broadcasting in ways that few among us have been willing to accept at this time." It is still unclear, however, whether IBM will turn office towers into "ghostly warehouses," as Toffler has forecast. But it may reap the world's citizens into a future that even Marshall McLuhan did not envision.

—SHARON DOYLE-DUNSTON in Toronto

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Bones of contention

He painted more than a dozen fascinating portraits of his self-donned, apparently in silk and fur, arrogantly outbid, other wealthy art collectors at prestigious auctions—and died bankrupt and miserable in Amsterdam at the age of 82 On Oct. 3, 1689, his pallbearers carried the body of Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, whose art historians later judged to be the most creative and influential Dutch artist of the 17th century, to his final resting place: a common pauper's grave under the flagstone floor of the city's baroque Western Church. Rembrandt's bones have remained there ever since, mingled with the remains of hundreds of other indigents tossed into the tomb until it was sealed in the mid-18th century. But now the church is undergoing a \$2-million restoration—and researchers are taking advantage of the opportunity to exhume the skeletons under the floor. Their daunting task: to attempt to locate and identify the master's bones.

The work is in the hands of four re-

searchers from the anatomical laboratory at Leiden University, the Netherlands' pre-eminent research institution for physical anthropology and physiology, 35 km southwest of Amsterdam. And they face formidable obstacles. For one thing, the floor of the building—Amsterdam's first Protestant Re-

Using computers, scientists will reconstruct the skulls' faces—and compare them with Rembrandt's self-portraits

form church, built during Rembrandt's lifetime—covers 14,800 square feet. And the artist may be buried in any one of an unknown number of common graves underneath it. The researchers say that they hope to complete their work by the end of next summer. But, deduced the team's leader, anatomist Willem Mulder, "even with luck we

will never be scientifically certain of our identification."

Rembrandt, the son of a Leiden miller, was a prolific artist whose technically brilliant paintings, drawings and etchings, with their intense colors and deep contrasts between light and shadow, gained him world renown—and wealth. But he lost his fortune at 46 when he was forced to declare bankruptcy after he suffered setbacks in commercial ventures abroad and could not meet his mortgage payments. He never recovered financially. As well, he provided the wealth of the fathers of the Reformed Church of Amsterdam. In July, 1689, Rembrandt was summoned to appear before the church council, whose members severely chastised both him and his pregnant mistress, Hendrickje Stoffels, for engaging in illicit relations.

But more than 300 years later, church officials say that they wish to identify Rembrandt's bones in order to honor him. Declared Philip Kerkhofs-Alms, chairman of the restoration fund-raising committee: "We want to let Rembrandt to rest in a special grave that people can visit and honor."

In February, after workers have removed the entire floor, the scientists will begin excavating the skeletons and submit them to carbon tests. By

measuring the amount of radioactive carbon in the bones, they will be able to determine how old they are. Determining only the skeletons' burial around the time of Rembrandt's death, they will then attempt to establish the sex of each one, by examining the structure of the pelvic bones, and the age at which death occurred.

That procedure includes assessing the amount of wear on hip joints and the degree of fusion in skull bones. Not performing the tests on skeletons that are more than 300 years old, they say, leaves a wide margin for error. In addition, the researchers lack basic information to further narrow the search, including records of the artist's illnesses, accidents and dental work. Indeed, they do not even know Rembrandt's height.

But because of Rembrandt's profession, the researchers say that there is a slim chance that his bones might actually signal his identity. Artists of Rembrandt's period likely absorbed huge amounts of lead from their paints. As a result, if the Leiden scientists detect excessive amounts of lead in a male skeleton of the correct age, it could be an indication that it is that of Rembrandt. But Mulder cautions that he considers that possibility remote. He added, "What was the natural lead intake from the diet and environment



Rembrandt self-portrait: flitting?

of the time? We don't know."

Rembrandt's work itself may also provide a means of identification. Using computer members of the identification team will make a three-dimensional picture of each skull under legal consideration. Then, they will paint computer portraits, building up features and restoring flesh, in order to reconstruct the faces once covering the skulls—and compare them with Rembrandt's dramatic self-portraits.

But some experts discount the validity of that kind of comparison. Roelof Oubon, for one, a noted anthropologist at the University of Brussels, recently compared the skulls of an aristocratic 16th-century Belgian family with their portraits. And he concluded that portraits had been kind to their rich patrons. "There was little resemblance between the flatterer portraits and what I knew these people to look like from their skulls," said Oubon. "I wouldn't put it past Rembrandt, in painting himself, to have cheated." As a result, it is possible that Rembrandt's vanity, in the end, will prevent scientists from recovering his bones—and his compatriots from honoring them.

—ANNE STEADY with PETER LEVINE in Amsterdam

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THEATRE

Bright lights, Big Apple

Defying the stock market slump and predictions of an economic downturn, New York theatre is off to its best start in more than five years. The loss of a half-trillion dollars as the New York Stock Exchange this fall has done little to dampen audience enthusiasm for the glitter of the Great White Way and its off-Broadway tributaries. Theatregoers are flocking to emotional and gritty dramas—leading the Canadian production of *Ten*—and, as in even greater numbers, they are going to revivals of *Cabaret* and Cole Porter's *Anything Goes*—and to the reported London musicals *Life and My Girl*, *Les Misérables* and *Sirius*.

Theatre attendance is up 16 per cent over last year, and musicals account for more than three-quarters of box office receipts. The trend seems almost certain to ensure the success of another musical opening in New York this week: *Servant of Two Masters*, a biting black satire of stock market trading by Caryl Churchill, which continues to draw sold-out, panting crowds in London's West End.

Churchill began writing *Servant of Two Masters* long before last year's major trading scandal hit the front pages. But her script has many of the elements of the current stock market drama: ruthless corporate raiders, frantic con-

ny traders and (obscene) stock salesmen. And although the action is set in London's financial district, its cynical message about greed travels well. As one broker proclaims: "You mean glorious years," *Servant of Two Masters* ends on a note of satirically wicked irony.

Another hot new ticket on Broadway is Cole Porter's Depression-era musical *Anything Goes*, the merry tale of sailors, gamblers, sailors and fun-lovers as a London-bound transatlantic

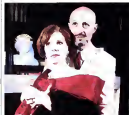
ocean liner. Director Jerry Zuck guides an able cast through their song-and-dance pieces aboard the gorgeous art-deco ship deck designed by Tony Walton. And Patti LaBelle (Book) as Rose Sweeney, the singer-turned-restaurant who manages a group of dancing girls, the Angels, sheds seductiveness with her rendition of Porter's much-loved "You're the Top and I Got a Kick Out of You."

The revival of *Cabaret*, 21 years after its debut, is also a hit. The musical is set in the decadent world of Berlin, just before the Nazis came to power. The current production owes its strength to Joel Grey's mesmerizing performance as the sleazy emcee at the Kit Kat Klub.

Grey, who starred in the 1972 movie version and in the Broadway original, makes the musical worth reviving.

Composer Stephen Sondheim also said that all successful musicals are fairy tales that provide comforting fantasies. But his latest collaboration work, *Into the Woods*, contradicts that statement. Blending several traditional fables, Sondheim and librettist-director James Lapine have invented a disturbing adult fantasy about the loss of innocence. After the first act's happy ending, the musical turns darkly sinister. First, a wicked witch (Bernadette Peters) screams at the heroes and heroines, "You're not good, you're just nice." As if to prove her right, nature's elements turn on the good characters, and wicked guests thunder through the magical forest demanding vengeance. Although occasionally lacking coherence, *Into the Woods* screams through virtuoso storytelling—and Sondheim's lean and moving music.

The musical of the new musicals is *Teddy and Alice*, a hip-swinging extravaganza based on the relationship between President Theodore Roosevelt and his difficult daughter. The show manages to make audiences thrill to the days of American Innocence, but the script is simplistic. It is saved ultimately



Tamara's Boleyn, Robt' Karl and intrigue under her cloak

by the superb performance of Canadian Len Cariou, who won a Tony Award in 1979 for his starring role in *Shogun* Todd.

Other Canadian actors and shows are also prominent in New York. The most talked-about production from north of the border is John Kinsman's *Tamara*, which has been playing to preview audiences at the converted Seventh Regiment Armory for three weeks but has its official opening night this week. Originally staged as part of the Toronto Theatre Festival in 1989, the play has been transplanted from Los Angeles, where it is still playing to equally rapt audiences after these years. A tale of lust and intrigue in Mussolini's Italy, *Tamara*—whose New York production has a largely Canadian cast—is also an elaborate whodunit. A *Mac* critic (August Schellenberg) gushes: "players in the grand lobby and warm there not to get caught wandering the halls alone. This, spectators are free to follow one of several characters, including post-Gothic *Anna Karenina* (Frederick Ball) and glamorous Polish painter *Tamara de Lempicka* (Shari Belafonte) through the lavish recreation of a villa—part thrills, sumptuous music and stately love scenes. As in Los Angeles, many New Yorkers are already making repeat visits—despite ticket prices that range from \$11 to \$77."

But the most impressive Canadian production so far in the 1987 season has been *Promises and Joheys* in the *City* by *Joe*, a play about over-the-hill people struggling with romance and infidelity. Robinson's *Keaneth Welsh* (*Louisa*) plays Joheys, a short-order cook who makes love one night with a waitress named *Prossie* (*Kathy Bates*) and immediately begins to discount the possibility of falling in love with her. But suddenly, Joheys stings himself and decides that this night, with this woman, is to going to make a stand against loneliness and resignation. As a man who has decided to change his life radically, Welsh displays extraordinary fragility.

The foreign invasion of Broadway, led by the blockbuster London musicals, has been strengthened this season by Hugh Whittemore's drama *Breiville: the Code*. In the English play—based on the story of Alan Turing, who deciphered the Nazi "enigma" code and helped the Al-

lies to win the war—its imperishable Whittemore fails to make the story of Turing, a homosexual who committed suicide when he was 41, dramatically compelling.

English director Peter Brook's marathon production of the East Indian epic *The Mahabharata* is easily the most de-



Frankie and Johnny's *Rites*, which is a frighteningly intense performance

manding and ambitious work now playing in New York. Running for more than 10 hours and featuring 30 performers from 15 countries, it is a dramatization of the world's longest poem—a Sanskrit compilation of folk legends, history and ancient religious texts. As *The Mahabharata* still manages to achieve Shakespearean intensity with its tangled saga of love and war—in which elephant-headed gods rub elbows with mortals, and two sons of royal courts engage in a feud that leads to Armageddon.

On a simpler level, Lanthier Wilson's *Sham* (this season because it bears the name of its characters) is a story of misdirection in the era of AIDS—although the disease itself is never mentioned—the play focuses on modern relations who have fortified their emotional defenses against AIDS so well that true passion cannot penetrate. Anna Mann (*Jessie Ables*) is an aspiring New York choreographer. When Paul (*John Malkovich*), the elusive, painfully honest older brother of her recently deceased gay roommate, shows up, he challenges the other characters' defenses. He forces Anna, her writer-boyfriend and her revealing roommate to confront their buried emotions. As a man who keeps seeking his life in sameness and death, Malkovich leads a superb cast with a bravura performance.

Three of Broadway's most successful plays deal with the black experience in America and Africa. August Wilson's Pulitzer Prize-winning 1986 play, *Fences*—starring the enigmatic James Earl Jones as a Pittsburgh sanitation worker—deals affecting with a man who hides his feelings from his wife

(Mary Alice) and son (Courtney B. Vance). Driving *After Dinner*, set in Atlanta from 1946 to 1952, explores how a crusty old Jewish woman (Doro Merande) and her black chauffeur (Morgan Freeman) negotiate the horrors of race, class and sex.

By contrast, *Surfboard* deals with the stark reality of modern-day South Africa. Set at the Soweto high school that was the scene of the infamous 1976 riots in which white police killed more than 100 students, the show compellingly takes audiences into the young people's daily lives. Dark and painful, *Surfboard* still has a largely hopeful message: Unlike socialist musicals for troubled times, it looks squarely at racism's suffering—but still manages to buoy audiences with a life-affirming song and a dance.

—LARRY BLANK, a New York Times critic, and ROBERT CUSHMAN, AUSTIN FREEMAN and LAWRENCE OTOOLE

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Beseeking the Great Decider

By Allan Fotheringham

God is going to have to make a very big decision soon. This is really a heavy one. Not so simple as putting the Red Sox or turning Lot's wife into a pillar of salt or the burning bush or the loaves and the fishes or other acts of postjudgmentalism. This one is going to involve a lot of moral courage, an arm, I am told, where God has a big investment. God is going to have to get into politics. Not just ordinary politics, but the most dicey political arena in God's universe, that being the race to pick the man who will eventually be the leader of what is laughingly called the civilized world.

God cannot escape it. No hiding behind the door. No checking out for lunch. God clearly has to make a choice: God has to declare either for the Democratic party or the Republican party. Of the five Democratic candidates for president, Rev. Jesse Jackson is the only one running for the second time. Of the six Republican candidates, Rev. Pat Robertson is the only one running on the religious ticket.

Now, something clearly has to be cleared up here.

God has been creeping further and further into American public life. President Reagan (who almost never goes to church) brings God into every podium, signing off by asking God to bless his audience—Muslims, aluminum siding salesmen, arms dealers or whatever. It is not known what God thinks of this. Every cheaply bought looker captured on television gives evidence, from some sweating hired assassin, that God somehow ordered the winning touchdown. (It is not known if God prefers three downs, or four.)

So here we have this dilemma. (Rather, it is God's dilemma, not ours.) God's going to have to make the decision—thank God I don't want it!—in an arena his parishioners (i.e. delegates to the presidential nominating convention in Atlanta next summer) that God has approved his search for the White House. But Pat tells his Alton Matthews that is a cakewalk for Southern Nixes.

faithful (i.e. potential hearers at the Republican convention in New Orleans next summer) that God is on his side.

Clearly, one of these men is lying. De we want a liar in the White House? The American people (i.e. the American press) have already dismissed one philanthropist, Gary Hart, and one plagiarist, Joe Biden, from the presidential contest. God is going to have to expose one of these two chaps as not having the pipeline to Heaven.

They are interesting contrasts, these two preachers seeking power. (We will leave aside the accidental anodyne-

Hahn, who has just proved this in by moving into the Playboy Mansion in Los Angeles.)

Scott Young has just published a book on the incredible life of Gordon Sinclair, detailing how he shared out only bottles of gin but a bed with Anne Seagrim McPherson, the famed evangelist who was a precursor of Robertson. John the Baptist was the precursor of Christ, and Anne, in her comely circus tent, paved the way for Robertson, the shrewd televangelist with teeth and the blood Korean settle record.

The reason that this is going to be a very tough decision for God is that these guys are not monosegmental. Because there are two aspects of presidential hopefulness, no one is emerging with any consensus to grab the American mind. No Kennedy here, no FDR, no Reagan. The politics and the convention delegates, are, well, blink, overblown, dried, interchangeable candidates named Hubert and Deloris and Gephardt and Kemp and Gore.

No one has a real, growing following. Except Jesse and Pat. Jesse is getting to get the solid black vote, enough that it is conceded he will win the Democratic "Super Tuesday" primary, which will have a dozen southern states voting on the same day in March. Pat, his reputation and his fortune built on his TV audience of apocryphal devotees, will bring to the Republican convention a committed clutch of Americans who are convinced—thank you Pat!—that they have an avenue paved to Heaven.

It is very hard to argue with such certainty. Neither of the two preachers can win their party's nomination—the one because he is black, the other because he is a televangelist. But because they can command such a dedicated following, they can exert a formidable influence on each party's electoral platform—abortion or anti-abortion, civil rights, school prayer, all these issues that shake the world's greatest democracy.

Neither preacher, trying to cross the great divide from the pulpit to politics, is going to be president. But both claim a link to God. The pressing question is: God a registered voter?



BY MICHAEL

ious names of their names "Jesse" and "Pat" could be found or made.) Jesse Jackson is from the South, the Carolinas, where he was a mess quarterback in college. Pat Robertson is an Ivy League product. Yale.

Both have been drawn sideways into the current American throwing operations about the sex lives of their presidential contenders. Presbyter Robertson, after admitting he faked on his war record, has had to confess faking his wedding date, an account his first child arrived some seven months too soon. Jesse, followed by persistent rumors about womanizing, was helped a lot by his wife who said, "I don't consult the sheets."

This link between pragmatism and politics has long been a problem (as God must know) that has plagued these public figures plugged into God. Richard Lewis' Silver Gentry satire written in 1937 is as current today as Jimmy Bakker in his Florida moral trout with Jesus ("I am not a bomber").



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